

isthmus ; comprehending the districts of Corinth and Sycone, which have their particular names of *Corinthia* and *Sicyonia*. It is remarkable that it was under the name of Achaians that the Greeks contended for their liberties against the Roman power : whence it happened that, under the general name of *Achaia*, conquered Greece became a province of the Roman empire ; and the name of *Gracia* does not appear among the provinces enumerated in the Notice of the Empire. The *Isthmus* which affords entrance to the Peloponnesus, is now called Hexa-Mili ; its breadth being estimated at six modern Greek miles, which are shorter than the Roman. The *Isthmus* was destined to the celebration of games called Isthmian, which, in a place contracted by two seas, were dedicated to Neptune. *Corinthus*, a rich and powerful city, whose situation on the opening of the isthmus might make one of the shackles of Greece in the opinion of Philip, owed its re-establishment to Cæsar, after having been erased to the foundations in the war of the Romans against the Achaian league. And a wretched hamlet on its site still recalls it to memory, in the name of *Corito*. This city had two ports ; *Lechæum*, on the Corinthiac gulf, and *Cenchrea*, on the Saronic ;

nic; besides a citadel on the pike of a mountain, which, by reason of its situation, was named *Acro-Corinthus*. *Sicyon*, from its having been governed by kings in a remote age, has taken the name of *Basilico*. In the interior of *Sicyon*, which a river traverses named *Afopus*, *Phlius* is a city to be mentioned; and its name still appears, with the preposition of place prefixed, in *Staphlica*. *Pellene*, at a distance from the sea, is without this district. After having mentioned *Ægira*, we shall pass to *Ægium*, where the states of *Achaia* were held; and which is thought to have been replaced by *Vostitza*, on the borders of the gulf. *Patræ* subsists with the name of *Patras*; and that of *Tritri* indicates the position of *Tritæa*, in the heart of the country. *Dyme* was the last city of *Achaia* on the gulf terminated by the promontory of *Araxum*, now called *Papa*.

The country of *Argolis* derives its name from the city of *Argos*, one of the most renowned in Greece, and still existing in the name of *Argo*. Its little river, which from the most ancient king of the country was named *Inachus*, loses itself in a morass near the sea. *Mycenæ*, having become after *Argos* the residence of kings, was that of *Agamemnon*. *Ty-*
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Argos had been the dwelling of other princes; and its sequestered situation is found expressed in the name of *Vathia**, which the place now bears. It is deeply bosomed in mountains; and the entrance to it is through a narrow gorge, which affords a bed for a torrent. *Nemea*, on the confines of Corinthia, must also be mentioned. *Nauplia* is still a place of consideration, under the name of *Napli* (not *Napoli*, as we call it), with the surname of *Romania*; and this town communicates its name to the Argolic gulf, at the bottom of which it is situated on a tongue of land. On the same parallel, towards the opposite shore, we discover in a pool called *Molini* the lake *Lerna*, which its *Hydra* has made famous; as the lion, killed also by Hercules, has made the forest of *Nemea*. *Epidaurus*, on the Saronic gulf, which a particular adoration rendered to *Esculapius* distinguished, preserves its name under the form of *Pidavra*. *Egina* is directly opposite, not far from the continent of Argolis; and we see in history that the inhabitants of this isle were powerful in their marine. An alteration of the name has made that of *Engia*, by which the

* From *βαθύς*, *profundus*; the modern Greeks converting the *β* into *v*.

Saronic gulf is also denoted. A place named Damala occupies the position of *Træzen*; and the remains of *Hermione* are called *Castri*. The *Scyllæum Promontorium*, which is the most advanced point of Peloponnesus towards the east, and facing the *Suninum* of Attica, retains the name in *Skilleo*.

Laconia succeeds Argolis: its name under the Greek empire took the form *Tzaconia*; and it is erroneously that in modern maps the name of *Sconia* appears in the center of Argolis. It is well known how much the laws and the martial valour of the Spartans distinguished their nation in Greece. It is known also that the names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta* were common to the same city. The river *Eurotas* envelopes it so as to form a peninsula; and the place which this city occupied is called *Paleo-Chori*, or the Old Town. The New Town, under the name of *Mifitra*, at some distance towards the west, is sometimes erroneously confounded with Sparta. The worship of Apollo gave some lustre to *Amyclæ*, not far from Sparta, towards the south. On the coast of the Argolic gulf the most remarkable place is *Epidaurus*, with the surname of *Limera*, the site of which is now called

called **Malvasia-Veccchia**, as being in the vicinity of Napoli of **Malvasia**, a strong place on an insulated rock. The promontory of **Malea**, which terminates this coast, retains the name of **Malio**, although otherwise called **Sant Angelo**. **Cythera**, now **Cerigo**, an isle consecrated peculiarly to **Venus**, lies off this promontory. About midway up the Laconic gulf, **Gythium** served as the port to the city of Sparta; and is now known by the name of **Colo-Kythia**, which it has communicated to the gulf. The **Tænarium Promontorium**, which is the land of the Peloponnesus the most advanced towards the south, is now named **Metapan**, from the Greek word *metópon*, which signifies a front. It is formed by a great mountain, whose name was **Taygetus**, and which was prolonged towards the north till it joined the mountains of Arcadia. It is inhabited by a particular nation, who derive their name of **Mainote** from a castle called **Maina**, situated on the western acclivity; but it does not appear that they ever extended their name over all Laconia, as expressed in the modern maps. Several places, for the most part maritime, having been detached from the Lacedemonian government, and enfranchised by

Augustus;

Augustus; were hence distinguished by the denomination of *Eleuthero-Lacones*, or the free Lacons.

Messenia surrounds the bottom of the gulf which was thence called *Messeniacus*; and beyond this gulf it is bounded by the Ionian Sea. The river *Pamisus*, which is described as more considerable than we should infer from the length of its course, is received into the gulf towards the middle of its extent. *Messene*, from which the country received its name, is distant from the coast towards the confines of Arcadia. Its ruins are called in the country *Mavra-matia*, or the Black Eyes, according to the signification attached to it; and the mount *Ithome*, which served it as a citadel, is named *Vulcano*. *Stenyclarus* refers to a place whose name is *Nisi*; and *Corone* retains its name uncorrupted. Beyond the promontory of *Acritas*, now *Capo Gallo*, which terminates the gulf, the *Oenussæ* isles are *Sapienza* and *Cabrera*, in sight of *Methone*, or *Modon*; and *Navarin* has taken the position of *Pylus*. But the city of the same name in Thucydides, and whose port was covered by a little isle named *Sphaeteria*, in which a party of Spartans was invested by the Athenians, does not agree with this position; but with

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that whereof the modern name is Zonchio, otherwise Avaranio-Vecchio; which last form appears to be derived from *Erana*, mentioned in antiquity. *Cyprissus* corresponds with a place now called Arcadia; and the sea making an opening in the land, in this¹ part, sufficiently discernible, was called *Cyprissus Sinus*. The mouth of the river *Neda*, whose source is in Arcadia, terminates Messenia. Towards the banks of this river, the fortress of *Ira*, which was the last place held by the Messenians against their implacable enemies the Lacedemonians, should not be forgotten.

Elis, extending along the Ionian Sea to the frontiers of Achaia, is bounded by Arcadia towards the east. Its southern part, contiguous to Messenia, was distinguished by the name of *Tryphylia*; and in this canton was a place of the name of *Pylos*, which disputed with that of Messenia the honour of having belonged to old Nestor; antiquity itself being not decided on this article. *Olympia*, whose name is distinguished by the most celebrated games performed in Greece, was seated on the left bank of the Alpheus, at some distance from its mouth; while Pisa was opposite on the other. The reader perhaps would not imagine that we are still uncertain

of the identity of a position so celebrated ; and that it is only by a simple presumption, that what we find under the name of Rofeo, by alteration from Alfeo, represents it. *Elis*, which gave its name to this part of the Peloponnesus, and which was invested with the prerogative of presiding at the Olympic games, was situated in the most spacious canton of the country, on a river of the same name with the Peneus of Thessaly, though much inferior to it in magnitude. It is thought that a place named Gastonni occupies the site of this city. There is still another place, named *Pylus*, further advanced in the country than Elis. But on the sea from which Elis was distant, *Cyllene*, now a place uninhabited under the name of Chiarenza, was the port of the Elians. A promontory named *Chelonites*, now Cabo Torneso, is the most advanced point of the Peloponnesus towards the west, and which a canal of the sea separates from *Zacynthus*, or the isle of Zante. Two shoals rather than isles, to the south of Zante, are the *Strophades*, which the poets have peopled with harpies, and whose modern name is Strivali.

There remains to be described a country which, under the name of *Arcadia*, having no communication with the sea, was contiguous,

in some part of its limits, to every other state in the Peloponnesus. The nature of the country, environed by mountains, and fit for the feeding of cattle, had addicted its inhabitants to a pastoral life: and the shepherds of Arcadia, and of mount *Manalaus* in particular, are celebrated by the poets. Entering this country on the side of Argolis, *Mantinea* was the first city that presented itself, and is illustrated by a victory gained over the Lacedemonians, which cost Epaminondas his life. It is thought that this city is succeeded by that of Trapolizza; and it is judged that *Tegca*, which was also remarkable on the same frontier, had the same position with the modern place named Moklia. North of Mantinea was a city of the same name with *Orchomenus*, in Beotia; and beyond that, near the frontier of Argolis, is the lake *Stymphalus*. In approaching the frontier of Achaia, and of mount *Cyllene*, where it is pretended that Mercury was born, *Pheneos* discovers itself in the name of Phonia. The *Ladon*, and, on the limits of Elis, the *Ermyanthus*, are the rivers that the Alpheus receives. *Heræa* on the Alpheus was in the vicinity of these limits. A place, whose name is Garitenæ, appears to indicate the position of *Gortys*. *Megalopilis*, or the great

great city, constructed by the advice of Epaminondas, as a barrier to Arcadia on the confines of Laconia, and on a river named *Helisson*, which joins the Alpheus, corresponds in these circumstances with the modern position of Leonardi. We shall terminate this article of Arcadia with the mention of *Lycæus*, as one of the principal mountains of the country, and having beneath it a city named *Lycosura*, on the confines of Messenia.

CRETA ET CYCLADES.

The island of Crete, which nothing could render more illustrious in antiquity than having given birth to Jupiter, retains its name under the form of Icriti, as the Turks pronounce it. The application of the name of the capital, which is Candia, to the island itself, appears owing to the Venetians. This island extends in length from west to east, forming two promontories; on one side *Criu-Metôpon*, which signifies the ram's front, now simply Crio; the other *Samonium*, vulgarly Salamone. Another promontory, which advances towards the north, and is called Spada, was heretofore named *Cimarus*. Among the mountains which

reign throughout the island, *Ida*, where it is pretended that Jupiter was nursed in his infancy, elevates itself in the center of the country. *Cnossus*, *Gortyna*, and *Cydonia*, were the three principal cities of Crete. The first, at some distance from the northern shore, and which is said to have been the residence of Minos, has left no vestiges that are known. Candia, less remote towards the east than was *Cnossus*, is a new city; and which had its commencement by being a post of the Saracens in the ninth century. The ruins of *Gortyna* are better known in receding from Candia towards the south, on a little river named *Lethæus*, at no great distance from the ports which this city has upon the southern coast. Subterranean passages in its environs seem to represent a dædalus or labyrinth, which one is curious to find in this country. Canea, one of the principal cities of the island, has replaced *Cydonia*; where should also be its port under the name of *Minoa*. *Cisamus*, which retains the name of Kisamo, on the side of Cape Spada, served for a port to a city named *Aptera*; and another city, named *Polyrrhenia*, is indicated as lying west of Cydonia. *Amphimalia* is a gulf, on one side of which is an insulated fortress,

tress, named Suda. The position of Retimo, on the same northern shore, gives us that of *Rhitymnæ*. We must make mention of *Lyæsos*, one of the principal cities of the country in the eastern part, and whose name we discover in that of Lassiti. At some distance its port of *Cherronesus* accords with the position named Spina Longa; although the name of Cherrenesi be now transposed to Porto-Tigani. *Hiera-Pytna*, where the island contracted by the two seas is only sixty stadia in breadth, subsists in the altered name of Girapetra. Of the little isles about Crete, *Dium*, on the northern shore, is now Stan-dia: *Gaulos*, towards the south, is the Gozo of Candia, as there is one of the same name by Malta; and *Ægilia*, in the channel which separates Citherea, or Cerigo, from Crete, has taken the name of Cerigotto.

It is said that the isles called *Cyclades*, from the Greek term *Kuclos*, owe the name to their encircling Delos; though it were more plausible to ascribe it to the circumstance of their being collected in the same part of the Ægean Sea, adjacent to Greece. It is proper to add, moreover, that the name of Archipelago, by which we now call this sea, is no other than an alteration of that of Egio-pelago, according

to the form of the Greek, very far from being an expression of pre-eminence in relation to other seas*. After having doubled the Malean promontory of the Peloponnesus, the first isle that presents itself, and a considerable one among the Cyclades, is *Melos*, or Milo : *Cimolus* is adjacent, and has taken the name of Argentiera, though that of Kimoli is still known. *Siphnus* is Siphanto ; *Seriphus*, Serpho ; and *Cythnus* has changed this name for that of Thermia. *Ceos*, now Zia, is most adjacent to the Sunium promontory, and more considerable in magnitude than either of the three precedent. *Andros*, or Andro, lies off the southern extremity of Eubœa, pointing in the same direction ; and *Tenos*, or Tina, which seems to have been a prolongation of the land, is only sepa-


* Alluding to the etymon of its altered name, which is Ἀρχή, *principatus*, and Παταγος, *mare*; a natural and plausible error. But the fate of this word, in its misapplication, is singular ; for it is used, not as a generic term for principal seas, but for cyclades, or groups of islands. Thus the Abbé Raynal, in his History, denominates the islands that lie off the Gulf of Mexico (which we, by the way, as improperly call the West Indies), *Archipel d'Amérique* ; and the intelligent geographer, Major Renell, F. R. S. in his excellent Map of India, expresses a cluster of islands on the coast of Siam, by the title of " Archipelago of Mergui."

rated by a narrow channel from the point of Andros, having *Syros*, or *Syra*, on the western side.

We speak now of the famous *Delos*, which the opinion of its having produced Latona, Apollo, and Diana, had exalted into such high veneration, that it became at one time the sacred deposit of the riches which Greece held in reserve, and acquired the enjoyment of entire immunities with regard to commerce. This spot of land, about three miles in length, and less than a mile in breadth, exhibits now but a hill of ruins: and joining it to *Rhenea*, which is very near, the two isles are called *Sdili*. *Myconus*, or *Myconi*, is also very near to Delos, on the other side, or that of the east. Hence inclining to the south, *Naxos*, the greatest of the Cyclades, fertile in wines, and where Bacchus was honoured with a particular worship, is called *Naxia*. *Paros*, whose white marble was in high esteem, is adjacent towards the west; and a neighbouring isle called *Anti-paros*, was named *Oliarus*. *Amorgus* retains the name of Amorgo. The name of *Ios* is pronounced *Nio*; *Sicinus* and *Pholegandrus*, *Sikino* and *Policandro*, are of little note. *Thera* has acquired a name by the foundation of *Cyrene* in Libya. A volcano has

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very much damaged this island, whose modern denomination is Santorin. *Anaphe* is Nonphio; and *Astypalæa*, Stanpalia, may be classed among the Cyclades, as the remotest towards the east. The Sporades, which are beyond, belong to Asia, and do not enter into our present division. But we must not omit an isle separated from the rest by the intervention of Eubœa, *Scyros*, which the banishment of Theseus, and the temporary dwelling of Achilles, has illustrated, and which preserves the name of Skiro. We defer speaking of *Lemnos*, as being much more remote, and in the parallel of Troy, but which will become an article in treating of another continent.



VIII.

THRACIA

ET

MOESIA.

DACIA.

THRACIA.

THE first of the countries which we assemble in this chapter extends from the frontier of Macedonia, along the *Ægean* Sea and the Propontis, to the Euxine; while Mount *Hæmus* separates it from Moesia. It is described in antiquity as a wild country, only fertile in places near the sea; inhabited by nations addicted to rapine, and of a character corresponding with the local circumstances. Mount *Rhodope* envelopes it on the western side, as *Hæmus* on the northern; and a branch of this mountain extends to the point approaching

proaching the Bosphorus. The *Hebrus*, a great river issuing from the valleys between Hæmus and Rhodope, and receiving a great number of streams that have their courses in the same extent of country, falls into the Ægean Sea under the name of Mariza. We see Thrace divided among many kings before it fell under the Roman domination, which did not happen till the reign of Claudius. In the subdivisions which the age of Dioclesian and Constantine produced in the empire, Thrace was formed into many provinces. That part which borders the Propontis was called *Europa*, as being the entrance of Europe, opposite the land of Asia; which is only separated by the narrow channel called the Bosphorus. *Hæmi-montus* was the name of another province, which descended to the Hebrus. *Rhodope* borders the Ægean Sea, and the name of *Thracia* was reserved for a portion of the country towards the sources of the Hebrus. It is improperly that the name of Romania appears exclusively appropriated to Thrace in modern maps. Roumîli, or **Roum**-Vilaiet, in the modern state of things, is not a peculiar denomination for the country called heretofore Thrace; for it is equally applicable to Greece.

After

These being premised, we take our departure from the limits of Macedon, to enter into some detail of the country. The river *Nestus*, or *Mestus*, which retains the name of *Mesto*; and *Abdera*, the native city of Democritus the philosopher, present themselves the first. The city of *Nicopolis*, built by Trajan, on the *Nestus*, preserves the same name. This district of Thrace was occupied by a nation whose name was *Madica*, and who had for their capital a city called *Lamphronia*, which is not known. At the issue of a lake that communicates with the sea, *Tophiris*, with the prænomen of *Ulpia*, which belonged to the same emperor, occupied the position of a place now named Bourun. *Mareonea*, *Mesembria*, *Sarrum*, and *Ænos* on one of the two mouths of the Hebrus, subsist along the coast, under the names of Marogna, Misevria, Castro-Saros, and Eno. Deviating from the track of the shore, we shall make mention of *Scapta-byla*, where Thucydides wrote his history, and possessed gold mines in the right of his wife in its environs. This place is recognized in the name of Skipilar. Ascending the Hebrus, we find *Cypsea* retaining the same name. *Cardia*, situated towards the bottom of the gulf contributing to form the Chersonese which

which we shall presently describe, was destroyed by Lysimachus, one of the successors of Alexander, when he founded a new city, precisely at the entrance of this Chersonese, under the name of *Lysimachia*. It was also called *Hexa-milium*, from the breadth of the isthmus, which is here estimated at six miles; and the name of Hexamili still subsists in this place. The country called *Chersonesus*, or Peninsula, has on one side the gulf named *Melanes*, and on the other the narrow sea called the Hellespont, or the Strait of Dardanelles, as we now say. On this strait *Calliopolis* is distinguished under the name of Gallipoli. But a little beyond it is a small stream named *Ægos-potamos*, or the River of Goats; rendered memorable by an event that proved ruinous to the affairs of the Athenians, and terminated the Peloponnesian war, after twenty years duration. *Sestus*, which was the most frequented passage of the Hellespont, only exists in a ruined place named Zemenic, which was the first that the Turks seized in passing from Asia to Europe, under their Sultan Orkhan, about the year 1356. Here it is proper to remark, that about the height of the Chersonese are two isles of small extent in the Ægean Sea, named *Samothrace* and

and *Imbros*, and which have preserved their names in Samothraki and Imbro; the first having been celebrated in antiquity as sacred land, and an inviolable asylum.

Continuing to advance along the shore, we find the sea enlarge itself, at the end of the Hellespont, under the name of *Propontis*, because it precedes another sea, called *Pontus Euxinus*. An isle which it includes, but nearer to Asia than Europe, and of which the modern name is Marmara, communicates this name to the Propontis, which is also called the White Sea, in contradistinction to the name of Black Sea which is given to the Euxine. Among the principal places on its shores, *Ganos*, the first that occurs, preserves its name. But the brow of a mountain which rises in its environs, and which bore the same name, is now called Tekkiur-dag, or the Mountain of the Prince; and among the Turks this term Tekkiur denoted the emperors of Constantinople. *Bizanthe* having also taken the name of *Rhœdestus*, the position of Rodosto indicates it. The most considerable of these maritime cities was *Perinthus*, elevated in the manner of a theatre, and of which the name *Heraclea*, posterior to the other, subsists in that of Erekli,

Erekli, applied to the position of this city now in ruins. **Byzantium**, become **Constantinople**, caused the decay of **Heraclea**, whose see, notwithstanding, enjoys the pre-eminence of metropolitan in the province distinguished in Thrace by the title of *Europa*. **Selymbria** retains the name of *Selivria*; the termination *bria*, which is observed attached to other names, being the appellative for a city in the language of the Thracians. **Byzantium** occupied a point of land contracted between the **Propontis** and a long cove, which forms one of the best ports in the world, and which was heretofore named **Chryso-ceras**, or the Horn of Gold. At this point begins a channel called **Bosporus**, which signifies properly the passage of the ox; opening a communication between the **Propontis** and the **Euxine**: and this **Bosphorus** was further named **Thracicus**, to distinguish it from another **Bosphorus** called the **Cimmerian**. The choice made by **Constantine** of a situation so advantageous as that of **Byzantium**, to construct in the empire a new **Rome**, which took the name of **Constantinoplis**, every one knows. It was in occupying the ground along the **Propontis** and the port, affecting, in imitation of **Rome**, to cover seven hills, that **Constantinople** extended

tended far beyond the ancient Byzantium. The inclosure of this was nevertheless preserved, and it still separates the seraglio of the Sultan from the city. The name of Stamboul, which use has established among the Turks, is not an alteration of the name of Constantinople, but comes from a Greek expression, *eis-ten-Polin*, where the generic term *Polis* is preceded by the preposition of place ; as who should say the city, by way of eminence. The shore of the Bosphorus, or channel of Constantinople, on the side of Europe, terminates near some insulated rocks, which are called the Isles, with the name of *Cyaneæ* in antiquity.

This extremity of Thrace and of Europe, contracted between two seas, was inclosed by a long wall called *Macron-tichos*, commencing a little beyond Heraclea, and terminating on the shore of the Euxine, near a place named *Dercōn*, or Derkous. This barrier, of which there are only some vestiges remaining, was constructed by the emperor Anastasius, at the beginning of the sixth century, to resist the incursions of many foreign nations who had penetrated even to the environs of the city. At some distance from the sea, tending towards the interior country, *Turullus*, or, as we read

in the Byzantine writers, *Tzorolus* preserves its position and its name in Tchourli. A river named *Agrianes*, now Ergene, conducts us to the Hebrus, on which the city of *Didymo-tichos*, the name whereof indicating a double rampart, exists under that of Dimotuc, which is evidently derived from it. *Trajanopolis*, situated lower down, held the rank of metropolis in the province called *Rhodope*; and it is admitted into the maps as existing under the same name, though it has suffered translation of its see to Maronea. In the place where the Hebrus first changes its course, from the eastward to descend south, *Hadrianopolis* had primitively borne the name of *Orestes*, which the Byzantine authors frequently employ in speaking of this city. The three rivers by which it is pretended that *Orestes*, polluted by the murder of his mother, purified himself, had their confluence here: for at Adrianople the Hebrus received the *Ardiscus* on one side, and the *Tonzus* on the other, now the Arda and Tonza. This city, which enjoyed the dignity of a metropolis in the province of *Hæmimontus*, served as a residence for the Ottoman Sultans before the taking of Constantinople, and is known to the Turks by the name of Hedrine.

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The nation of *Odryssæ*, one of the most considerable of Thrace, occupied its environs. Ascending towards the fountains of the Hebrus, and not far from the foot of Mount Hæmus, *Philippopolis*, so named from Philip, father of Alexander, acquired also, from its situation among hills, the denomination of *Trimontium*, but still preserves the name of Philippopoli, or Philiba, as the Turks abbreviate it. This was the metropolis of the province especially distinguished by the name of *Thracia*. It was in the canton of the *Bessi*, whose ferocity was said to surpass the rigour of their climate*. We find their name in that of *Bessapara*, on a Roman way not far from Philippopolis; and on this road there is a place under the name of Tzapor Bazardgik, or the Market of Tzapor. The country called *Bessica* had a principal city named *Uscudama*, which appears now under the name Statimaka, at some distance south of Philippopolis.

There still remains to be described a part of Thrace adjacent to the Euxine. Turning to this side, *Beræa*, or *Beroe*, must be mentioned, on the confines of the province of Thrace Pro-

* Suā Bessi nīc duriōres. *Paulin de Nole.* D.

per and Mœsia. And we read that this city, when re-established by the empress Irene, assumed her name. A place in this canton named Eski-Zadra may represent it, as the term Eski in the Turkish language is used to indicate other ancient cities. *Cabyla* is more remote; and an act of sovereignty of Philip, in banishing criminals thither, proves that his dominions extended thus far. *Hæmus*, in covering the north of Thrace, terminates a long ridge by projecting a great promontory in the sea; and this promontory is now called Emineh-borun, which is a translation of its ancient name of *Hæmi-extrema*; as the denomination of *Hæmus Mons* appears in that of Emineh-dag. On a gulf which succeeds this promontory, *Mesembria* and *Anchialus* are found in the existing names of Misevria and Akkiali. *Apollonia*, deeper in the gulf, appears to have changed this name, in an after time, for that of *Sozopolis*, which is now pronounced Sizeboli. *Debelus*, on a lake at some distance from the sea, received from the Bulgarians, whom a Greek emperor put in possession of this city, the name of Zagora. Ranging along the coast towards the south, we find *Thynias*, now *Tiniada*, on a point advanced in the sea: and this

this name is remarkable as being formed from that of the *Thyni*, a Thracian nation, who migrating into Asia, gave the name of Bithynia to their country. *Bizya*, the residence of Threus, who reigned in Thrace before the time of history, still exists as a place of note, without any alteration of name. *Salmydæsus*, a city and shore as described in history, preserves the mutilated name in Midjeh. This maritime part, where in returning towards the Bosphorus we terminate Thrace, derives, from a nation called *Astæ*, the name *Astica*.

M O E C I A.

WE comprehend under this name the country which, between the limits of Thrace and Macedon on the south, and the banks of the Ister or Danube on the north, extends in length eastward from Pannonia and Illyricum, to the Euxine Sea. It must be remarked, that the name of the country and of the nation is also

written *Mygia*, and *Mygi*, as the name of the province south of the Propontis in Asia, and of its people, who are thought to have issued from the *Mœsia* now under consideration. This country corresponds in general with those which we call Servia and Bulgaria. It is intersected with rivers that have their sources in the mountains, the chain of which joins the *Hæmus* without interruption; and these rivers descend into the Ister, except the *Drinus*, or Drin, which separates Servia from Bulgaria, and discharges itself into the Save. The *Margus*, greater than any other river that *Mœsia* includes, is received into the Ister, near a city of the same name. Ascending this river, we find it composed of two branches; Morava of Servia, on the right; and Morava of Bulgaria, on the left. *Timacus*, the Timok, comes next; and after many that we omit, we shall recount *Oescus*, or the Eisker; *Uetus*, or the Vid; *Osmus*, or the Osmo; and *Iutrus*, or the Iantra. Besides these, the *Panyusus* falls into the Euxine Sea, under its ancient name. The reader must be advised, that the name of Ister became appropriated to the Danube; but the ancients have not uniformly explained themselves concerning the point of division of the *Danubius* and

and *Ister*. It appears too high at *Vindobona*, or Vienna, and much too low at *Axiopolis*. Strabo establishes it at a place remarkable by the cataracts, of which we shall make mention hereafter.

Mœsia was in great part more anciently occupied by the *Scordisci*, a Celtic nation; and when we read that Alexander, in the first expedition towards the Ister, encountered the Celts or Gauls, these are the people alluded to. And although the Scordiscians were almost annihilated in the time when the Roman power extended in this country, it is remarked that many names of places on the Ister are purely Celtic. Darius, son of Hydaspes, marching against the Scythians, encountered the Getes, who were reputed Thracians, on his passage, before arriving at the Ister; and we shall see that this extremity of the country on the Euxine bore the name of *Scythia*. Mœsia appears to have been subjected to the empire under Augustus and Tiberius. Its extent along the river, which separated it from Dacia on the north, was divided into Superior and Inferior; and a little river named *Ciabrus* or *Cebrus*, now Zibriz, between the *Timacus* and the *Oescus*, makes, according to Ptolemy, the separation of

these two Mœsias. But Mœsia suffered encroachment upon its center in the admission of a new province, under the name of *Dacia*. Aurelian, fearing that he could not maintain the conquest of Trajan beyond the Ister called Dacia, abandoned it, and retired with the troops and people, which he placed on the hither side of the river, affecting to call his new province the Dacia of Aurelian. That which Mœsia preserved of the superior division, was called the First Mœsia; and there is reason to believe that the name of Mafua, which remains to a canton south of the Save, near its confluence with the Ister, comes from this Mœsia. The inferior was the Second Mœsia. There was afterwards distinguished in Dacia the part bordering on the river under the name of *Ripensis*, and that which was sequestered in the interior country under the name of *Mediterranea*, occupied probably a country contiguous to Macedonia, and known more anciently by the name of *Dardania*.

WE now proceed to a detail of particular positions, which would be very numerous, if we were not to limit ourselves to the principal ones. *Singidunum*, the first place that presents itself, is indubitably Belgrade; and a holme in

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the Save, near this place, preserves the name of it in that of Singin. The Celtic termination of *dunum* was succeeded in the Lower Empire by another in the Slavonian language, signifying a city, and qualified by the epithet white. *Taurunum*, which has been erroneously referred to Belgrade, has found its position on this side the Save, in Pannonia. The place of Spenderow, commonly called Smendria, and to which the position of Singidunum was erroneously also transposed, represents another city, whose name was *Aureus Mons*. *Margus*, which succeeds, retains vestiges of antiquity under the name of Kastolatz; though now at some distance below the mouth of a river of the same name, by a deviation that has taken place in the lower part of its course. *Viminacium* should occupy the point of land caused by the flexure that the river describes, and some remains of fortification are there remarked. This was a considerable place, and enjoyed the rank of metropolis in one of the provinces of Mœsia; which, from the local circumstances, must have been the first. *Taliatis*, to which answers a position which the Slavonian appellative *Gradisca* distinguishes as a city, was the last post of the First Mœsia, followed by

Dacia,

Dacia, surnamed *Ripensis*. And it is remarkable that the name of Kraïn, which signifies precisely a frontier in the Slavonian language, is given to the canton where we recognize these limits. Another circumstance, the notice of which must not be omitted in a district thus denominated, is a reef of rocks traversing the bed of the Danube, which forming a kind of cataract, as has been already intimated, makes a distinction in the use of the names *Iller* and *Danubius*. The name of Clisura, appropriated to a part of the river extremely contracted between mountains, is also applied by the Byzantine writers to another place much resembling this in its circumstances.

Continuing to follow the bank of the river, a little below these narrow passes we find the ruins of the bridge constructed by Trajan to pass into Dacia. These ruins afford reason to believe that it was of twenty arches; and the measure taken between the piers at the two extremities, gives 515 or 520 toises*; which makes

* 520 toises make 3325 feet 4 inches English. The longest bridge now existing in Europe, is the Pont de Saint Esprit, built in the 12th century across the Rhône, on thirty arches, between Montelimart and Orange; and which, according

makes five times the breadth that the Seine takes in arriving at Paris, and seven times the length of the Pont Royal, where this river is narrowest. We give this detail, as the object is worthy of curiosity. *Bononia*, which comes next, is Bidin or Vidin, and is still a place of some note. *Ratiaria* prevailed heretofore in quality of metropolis of Dacia, on the borders of the river; and we recognize its name in that of Artzar. *Oescus*, at the mouth of the river of the same name, has left vestiges which are called Igién: and, by the manner in which it is mentioned in Ptolemy (annexing to it the name of the *Triballi*), this city appears to have been the capital of a great nation, of Thracian origin, established in Mœsia. Further down, *Nicopolis* was constructed by Trajan, to perpetuate the memory of his victories: the name and the city still subsist. This is the Nicopoli, memorable for a victory gained by Bajazet, in the year 1393, over the christian army, in which was a great number of the French nobility. And it should not be confounded with

cording to M. Duten's measurement, reduced into English feet, is $3197\frac{1}{2}$: that of Prague, according to the same author, is 1812; of Tours 1422; and of Westminster 1279.

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the Nicopolis furnamed *ad Istrum*, which is now called Nicop, and situated on the Iantra, at a distance from the Danube. *Durostorus* was the name of a number of principal places on the river; and there is still a considerable city under the name of Driitra. The maps wherein this name is Siliestria, have borrowed it from the gazettes. *Axiopolis* preserves the same name, although that of Rassovat be also applied to it. The position of *Carsum*, now Kerscua, is remarkable for an emanation of the river to the right, forming a lagune, of which the name *Halmyris* denoted it to be salt; and at its issue into the sea, a city heretofore named *Istropolis* appears to be succeeded by a place called Kara-Kerman, or the Black Fortress. We know no place which corresponds with *Trofmi*; though it appears nevertheless to have been a principal post among the places of the lowest part of the course of the Ister. We know that the land, insulated by the division of the river into many arms, was called *Peuce*, a name preserved in that of Piczina, and from which was derived that of the *Peucini*, whom it is remarkable to find reappear in the Lower Empire under the names of Picziniges and Patzinacites.

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After having thus surveyed the shore of the river, we must penetrate into the interior country, to describe the Mediterranean Dacia. At the entrance to it, *Naissus*, the native city of Constantine, is still known by the name of Nissa. On a Roman way, which from Viminacium conducts to it, a place named *Horrea Margi* (the Granaries of Margus) is Moravahifar, or the castle of Morava, according to the Turks. Beyond Naissus, towards Sardica, a defile called *Succorum Angustæ*, and mentioned during the Lower Empire as an important pass to guard on the route conducting through the mountains to Thrace, is still known by the name of Zuccora. *Sardica*, which was the metropolis of Mediterranean Dacia, acquired from the Bulgarians the name of Triaditza. The vestiges of it are contiguous to Sophia, which now holds an eminent rank, being the residence of a Begler-beg, to whom the government of all the country comprehended under the name Roum-ili is confided. The position of *Ulpia Pautalia*, distinguished by the prænomen of Trajan, is unknown. *Tauresium*, where the emperor Justinian was born, was an obscure place before his reign ; but becoming then the predominant city in this country, was called

Justiniana Prima; and is still a place of consideration under the name of Giustendil, which is an evident depravation of its primitive. The prerogatives of a great metropolis, invested in Justiniana by its founder, having been translated by the Bulgarian kings to Achrida, which they had chosen for their residence in the New Epirus, has induced the error of confounding this with the other. There was moreover a second Justiniana; for the city of *Ulpianum*, the native place of Justin, uncle to Justinian, received this name on its embellishment; and that of Giustendil is also its modern denomination. All this interior of Mœsia was more anciently called *Dardania*, from the name of a people known to be savage in an early age. And although the Mediterranean Dacia extended over Dardania, we distinguish a particular province of Dardania under the Lower Empire, and whose metropolis was *Scupi*, which preserves this name, or otherwise Uskup, towards the sources of the *Axius*, beneath Mount *Scardus*, which is now called Monte Agentaro. We regret that we cannot find a position which may represent that of *Bylazora*, distinguished in antiquity as the capital of Pæonia.

To finish what concerns Mœsia, there remains a division of it adjacent to the Euxine; in which the part nearest to the mouths of the Ister was formed, under Constantine, into a particular province named *Scybia*. The city of *Tomi*, which the banishment of Ovid has illustrated, assumed in this province the rank of metropolis; and is still known in the name of Tomeswar, although otherwise called Baba. A neighbouring maritime place, whose name is Kiustinge, discovers the position of a city which was named *Constantiana*: and the port called Mangalia answers the description of *Calatis*. At some distance from the sea, *Marcianopolis*, so called from the sister of Trajan, was the metropolis of the Second Mœsia. The name of Marcenopoli may be still in use; but it is said that the Bulgarians more frequently call it Prebislaw, or the illustrious city. We shall conclude with *Odessus*, supposed to be Varna; which a great victory gained by Amurat II. over the Hungarians, in 1444, distinguishes in history.

D A C I A.

TWO nations who appear associated, and to whom the same language was common, the *Daci* and the *Getæ*, occupied a great space of country, which, from the shore of the Danube towards the north, extended to the frontiers of European Sarmatia. The *Iazyges*, a Sarmatic nation, established between Pannonia and *Dacia*, are comprised by their situation in the object under consideration. There is every reason to believe that the *Getes* were of Scythian origin ; and when we pass over into Asia, and treat of Scythia, the hive of this nation will be shewn under the name of *Geté*, which it still preserves. There were *Getes* established in Thrace, on the route which Darius, son of *Hydaspes*, took towards the *Ister*. But in the expedition of Alexander against the *Triballi*, near two ages posterior to that of Darius, there is mention of the *Getes* only in their position beyond the river. Impatient, however, of their limits, *Mœsia* and *Illyricum* suffered from their incursions ; and the Celtic nations there established

blished were destroyed by them. Augustus, for whom the Danube, as the Rhine, was a boundary which nature seemed to give to the empire, contented himself with repelling the Dacians, and fortifying the bank of the river. But Trajan had conceived an appetite for conquest. Although the Dacians and Getes appear to have formed a combined politic body, and the whole country was equally reduced by Trajan, yet we see a local distinction between them; inasmuch as the Dacians inhabited the upper, and the Getes the lower part of the course of the river, and along the Euxine. The name of Getes was more familiar to the Greeks, and that of Dacians to the Romans; and this name constituted that of the country. There would have been more mention of the Getes, if those who undertook to be their historians had not confounded this name with that of the Goths, a Teutonic or German nation, who in the middle of the third century invaded Dacia *.

Transilvania is commonly considered as denoted by Dacia. But numerous remains of Ro-

* Though the Germans or Goths are here distinguished from the Getes, there is indubitable evidence of their being the same Scythian race, migrating in a later age.

man retrenchments, constructed to cover the conquered country, manifest that part of Hungary was comprised in it ; and, by the positions which appertain to Dacia, the modern provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia were also comprehended in one vast province, which the arms of Trajan annexed to the empire. To enter into some detail on this subject, *Tibiscus*, to which a Roman way conducts from Viminacium, is Temeswar. From this place another Roman way, entering by defiles into Transilvania, and conducting at their issue to the capital city of all the country, which, under the name *Sarmizegethusa* having served for the residence of Decebalus, vanquished by Trajan, received from this prince that of *Ulpia Trajana*, with which the primitive name was also associated. Ruins preserve the memory of its ancient magnificence to the place, which is inhabited only by a few herdsmen, and called Warhel, which signifies the site or position of a city ; or otherwise Gradisca, denoting the same thing. A way which issues from it, leading into the north of Transilvania, passes through a noted city named *Apulum*, which has declined into a small place called Albe-Julie, or more properly Albe-Gyula. *Salina*, which is beyond, is the same with Tada, where there are quarries of salt ;

salt; and *Napoca* is indicated by the modern name of Doboca; while Kolsovar is thought to represent *Ulpianum*. Other places are found by analogy in their denominations; *Rhuconium*, in Regen; *Uti-dava*, in Udvar, and *Docirana* may be represented by Dorna. The Maros, which after traversing the middle of this country enters Hungary, and discharges itself into the Teisse, is known to antiquity by the name of *Marisus*.

Another river which rising in Transilvania, and piercing the chain of mountains that separates this province from Wallachia, preserves the ancient name of *Aluta* in that of Olt or Alut. We find traces of a Roman way along this river to the Danube, opposite Nicopoli, and on which, among other posts, that of *Castra Trajana* was near the place where Ribnik now stands; and *Castra nova*, thought to have been an establishment of Constantine, must be ascribed to a place which retains numerous monuments of antiquity, in the name of Forcas. *Zernes* was a strong place at the entrance of the country, not far from the bridge of Trajan; and which retains the same name, with altered orthography, in Czernez. Beyond Aluta, the name of *Ardeiscus* was common to a city and a river, as that of Argis is at present. *Ordeffus* is mentioned by Herodotus;

and another river, which he indicates by the name of *Naparis*, must be that named Proava. In the extent of Moldavia, which appears to have belonged to the Getes in particular, Siret refers to *Ararus*; and *Porata* or *Poretus*, which in Ptolemy appears with the surname of *Heirassus*, is evidently Prut. We must believe that the Dacia of Trajan had no other limits than the course of the *Tyras*; and from the name of *Danaster*, which this river assumed in later ages, is formed that of Dniester.

There still exists a great Roman way, traversing the country in a right line from the Siret, near its confluence with the Danube, to the modern town of Bender on the Dniester, and called Troiâne or Trajane. Advancing into the country, we find places given by Ptolemy in Dacia. *Palloda* appears to be Barlad; *Petro-dava*, Piatra; *Sufi-dava*, Suczava; and *Netin-dava*, Sniatyn, on the frontier of Poland. The two final syllables repeated in many names, seem to have affinity with the name of Davus, which the slaves brought from Dacia generally bore. The name of *Iassorum municipium* is given to Iassi by an inscription; and the city of *Prætoria Augusta* appears to be represented by that which is now distinguished by the name of Roman, at the

the confluence of the Maldava and Siret. The *Cokajon mons* is singularly remarkable for having been the residence of a pontiff in whose person the Getes believed the Deity was incarnate ; with a similar faith to that of eastern Tartars, who maintain the transfusion of the same soul in their Lamas from him who is celebrated under the name of Zamolxis. A river of the same name with the mountain flows at its foot ; and is recognized under that of Kason, on the confines of Moldavia and Transilvania. There is still known in this country a people of Roman origin, speaking a language manifestly derived from the Latin ; and who, under the name of Vlak or Valak, having occupied a canton of Tartary beyond the Caspian Sea, where they had been transported, returned again with the Patzinaces and Bulgarians to their primitive dwellings. A Memoir inserted in Vol. XXX. of the Memoirs of the Academy, will furnish a more ample detail on this subject than can be admitted here*.

To

* The curious circumstances alluded to are here given in the Author's own words :—*Ce qu'il y a de plus singulier, & ce qui n'éanmoins paroîtra indubitable, c'est que les Vlakes, que nous voyons accompagner les Patzinaces, et, quoique de race Romaine, étre confondus avec eux, sortoient également de la Tartarie. La vaste étendue*

To include all that our present Section embraces, it remains that we describe a space between the limits of Roman Dacia and the province of Pannonia. In this country there inha-

étendue de cette partie de l'Asie est semblable à une mer orageuse, dont les vagues se meuvent au gré des tempêtes qui l'agitent. Les Romains restés dans la Dace, mais qui se sont trouvés investis d'une multitude de Scythes, & comme assujetis aux mouvements de cette multitude, auront été entraînés fort au loin ; & c'est un autre fait, si l'on peut s'exprimer ainsi, qui les a reportés dans la contrée d'où ils avoient été enlevés." — And again : " *Mais ce qui est plus digne de remarque, & ce qui a son fondement sur l'affinité reconnue entre la nation des Vlakes & les Romains, c'est que tous les peuples dont je viens de parler, Hongrois Polonois, Croates, Serviens, Bulgares, appliquent également la même dénomination à la nation Romaine ou Italienne, dont le langage est réputé Latin. En considérant même combien le nom de Velsch ou de Vlaisch, que les Suisses & d'autres peuples Germaniques donnent à l'Italie & aux Italiens, ressemble à celui dont il s'agit, on feroit tenté de croire qu'il fancierement le même.*"

(*Mémoire sur les Peuples qui habitent aujourd'hui la Dace de Trajan, tiré de XXX. Vol. des Mem. de l'Acad.*)

The people who make the subject of this note are called by their German neighbours Wallachians; and the country is also recognized by English geographers in the name of Wallachia. But the French having no *w* in their language, substitute for this letter *v*. These Wallachians being vanquished by Alexis, and John Comnenes his son, in the year 1123, colonies of them were transported to Etolia, the mounts Pindus, Parnes, and other parts of Greece.

bited,

bited, as has been already premised, the *Iazyges*, a Sarmatic nation, who were surnamed *Metanastæ*, which denotes them to have been removed or driven from their native seats. And we see indeed other *Iazyges* established on the Palus Mœotis. The country is covered on the side of the north by a great chain of mountains, of which the name *Carpathes* subsists with some alteration in that of *Krapak*. We also find them denominated *Alpes Bastarnicæ*, from the great Bastarnic nation; (of whom we shall speak in treating of Sarmatia) using withal the term of Alps as generic with regard to mountains. The *Tibiscus* issues from them; and, after flowing westward, turns to the south, and traverses a flat country till it meets the Danube, receiving in its course the *Crius*, or the *Keres*, and the *Marisus* already mentioned. The name of *Anarti* is attributed to a particular nation contiguous to the Dacians towards the north. Of the *Iazyges* it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the revolutions which Hungary has sustained, they are still known in the environs of a place about the height of Buda, whose name of *Iazberin* signifies the Fountain of *Iazyges*.

IX.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

THIS vast country, contiguous to the eastern part of Germany, completes our description of the continent of Europe. It even passes the limits of it ; inasmuch as the *Sarmatæ*, or according to the Greeks *Sauromatæ*, are extended beyond the Tanais. To give a general idea of this great nation, and to distinguish what is Germanic on one side from what is Scythic on the other, it must be observed, that wherever a Slavonian dialect is spoken, the natives are Sarmatian. And if we find a language fundamentally the same established in countries distant from ancient Sarmatia, it is that swarms from the same hive settled in divers parts of Germany, as far as the Elbe; and south of the Danube, as far as the Adriatic sea.

Sarmatia

Sarmatia in general is a vast plain ; and it is from the term *pole*, which signifies flat, that Poland, making part of Sarmatia, derives its name. The Vistula is regarded as the separation between Sarmatia and ancient Germany. Ptolemy conducts several rivers, as well as the Vistula, into the *Sinus Venedicus*, by which name he denotes a part of the Baltic sea. And these rivers *Chronus*, *Rubo*, *Turuntus*, *Cheffinus*, appear to be the Pregel, which has its mouth below Koningsberg, as should be remarked ; Russ, which in the upper part of its course is named Niemen ; Duna and Perna, which fall into the gulf of Livonia. This gulf should be the *Cylipenus*, from the circumstance of its having, according to the report of Pliny, an island at its entrance named *Latris*, which may correspond with that of Osel. But it becomes us to be diffident in reporting the conformity of these modern names with the ancient. The Borysthenes is composed of two rivers in Ptolemy, the sources of which are distinguished into northern and southern ; the latter can only be referred to the Prypec, which joins the northern branch of Dnieper above Kiow *.

* The *w* has the power of *ff* or *ve* in all the dialects of the Slavonian. Thus the names Romansow, Stanislaus, &c. are pronounced Romansoffe, Stanislaves, &c.

For the Borysthenes assumed, in the middle ages, the name of *Denapris*, of which the modern denomination of Dnieper is formed. The river which under the name of *Hypanis* falls into it, not far from the sea, having been also called *Bogus*, retains the name of Bog. And the Tanais, taking its source in Sarmatia, separates, in the lower part of its course, Europe from Asia; and in voyages written more than 500 years ago is called the Tane; at the same time communicating this name to the P. lus Moætis, into which it is known to discharge itself; the modern name of Don being only an abbreviated form of its ancient denoænation. A city named *Tanais*, situated at his mouth, and which was the emporium of the commerce of this country, is celebrated in tradition by the Slavons under the name of Aas-grad, or the city of Aas; and it is remarkable to find that of Azof subsisting on the same site. It may moreover be remarked that this name contributes to compose that of *Tan-ais*, formed of two members, the first of which expresses the actual name of the river.

Although Ptolemy comprises the great river which he calls *Rba* in Asiatic Sarmatia, the positive knowledge that we have of the sources of the Volga in the vicinity of those of the Borysthenes,

thenes, places this river in the division of Europe. Of the two rivers which form the Rha of Ptolemy, the western has its source deeper in Europe than the Tanais even ; and the eastern branch, which the Kama represents, issuing from mountains that separate Russia from Siberia, determines this also in favour of our continent. Hitherto the country offers no mountains ; and what are celebrated in antiquity by the name of *Riphei Montes*, or *Ripæi*, according to the Greeks, do not exist near the sources of the Tanais, as Ptolemy represents. If he marks a chain of Hyperborean mountains, that is to say, more elevated towards the north, actual observation affords nothing corresponding ; except it be those just mentioned, and of which the first intimation appears to have been under the name of *Cingulum Mundi*, or the girdle of the world.

WE now proceed to an indication of some of the principal among the numerous nations which are found scattered over the immense expanse of Sarmatia. The *Venedi* extended along the shores of the Baltic, to a considerable distance in the interior country ; and if their name be remarked subsisting in that of Wenden, in a district of Livonia, it is only in a partial manner, and holding but a small proportion to the extent

extent which that nation occupied. Passing the Vistula, the Venedians took possession of the lands between that river and the Elbe, that had been evacuated about the close of the fourth century by the Vandals, whose name is seen sometimes erroneously confounded with that of the Venedians. But the difference is definitively marked by the language; the Venedians speaking a Slavonian, and the Vandals a Teutonic dialect. It is observable that the Slavonian language has accompanied the Venedians, transported into the district of Carniola, which from them is called Windishmark. The country that the Venedians occupied in the tenth century was that of the *Pruzzi*, whose name present use has changed into *Borussi*. We find this name indeed in Ptolemy; but it appears there very far distant, on another frontier of Sarmatia, towards the situation which he gives to the Riphean Mountains. It is on this shore that the sea casts up amber, called by the natives of the country *Glass* or *Gles*, by the Romans *Succinum*, by the Greeks *Electron*: and the islands called *Electrides* can only be the long and narrow sands that separate the sea from the gulfs named Frisch-haf and Curisch-haf. According to Tacitus, amber was gathered by the *Æstiaci*; and notwithstanding

notwithstanding that Ptolemy takes no notice of them, the name is preserved beyond the limits of Prussia, in Estonia, which makes a part of Livonia; and there is no doubt that the name of East-land, in the writers of the middle ages, comes from its position respecting the Baltic sea.

According to Ptolemy, the great nations of Sarmatia besides the Venedians, with whom he begins his description, are the *Peucini* and *Bastarnæ*, who inhabited above Dacia; and the *Iaziges* and *Roxolani* established on the Palus Mæotis. He adds, in the interior country, the *Hamaxo-bii*, or dwellers in waggons; and Tacitus distinguishes the Venedians, Peucinians, and Bastarnians from those, as having fixed abodes. He also speaks of the Peucinians and Bastarnians as the same nation; so that the name of *Peucini* could only distinguish the part of this nation which was settled in the vicinity of the isle of *Peuce*, between the arms which form the mouths of the Danube, and whose modern name Piczina preserves an evident analogy to that of the Peucini and Picziniges, as we have already had occasion to remark. The *Iaziges* appear to have been a nation widely extended; a part of them being named with the *Tyri-getæ*, established on the

Tyras

Tyras or Dniester. Their position on the **Pan-**
lus is given to the Scythians by Herodotus ;
and the *Roxolani* are thought to have existed a
little beyond these, as we see their name associat-
ed with those of the Bastarnians and Dacians
in the treaty which the Emperor Hadrian
made with the King of the latter. There
is moreover reason to believe that the name
Roxolani is that of the Russians ; who having
occupied, in the middle of Poland, the lands
which appear to have been the residence of the
Bastarnians, have left their name to one of the
principal provinces of this kingdom.

There must be added to these people the *Bu-*
dini and *Geloni*, whom Herodotus mentions in
reciting the expedition of Darius son of Hystaf-
pes against the Scythians. These two nations
appear to have maintained a firm alliance, though
of different races : those being purely Sarmatic,
and addicted to a pastoral life ; while these were
sprung from establishments which the Greeks
had formed on the Euxine, and who had com-
municated to their neighbours the theology and
part of the language of Greece. A city of the
Budinians, built of wood, and named *Gelonus*,
which Darius destroyed by fire, must have been
a work of the Gelonians. By a detail which

Herodotus furnishes of the canton of the Budinians, but which the nature of our plan does not permit us to enter upon, we think we distinguish this canton on the right of the Borysthenes, below Kiow. But it appears, by other districts of this country, that this people had ascended higher; and that the Gelonians, having been scattered from their primitive dwellings, had become more Sarmatic than they were in the time that Herodotus speaks of: for they are represented as having colours stained upon the skin, as reported of the *Agathyrsi*, who appear in a much more southern situation in Herodotus than in Ptolemy. The Sarmatians are also described to have among them *Androphagi*, or eaters of human flesh; and *Melan-chlæni*, or those clothed in black. But the nation designated as royal in the name of *Basilii*, were Scythians, according to Herodotus, and seated on the Palus at the entrance of the Tauric Chersonese. Strabo joins the *Basilii* with the Iazyges, named with the Tyrigetes. In Ptolemy, the nation distinguished by this name is far distant in Asiatic Sarmatia; and, to give it a place, the canton of Russia, where the ancient princes of Russia were established, as Wolodimer, would correspond with it better than any other. The

Perierbidi,

Perierbidi, which according to the same author formed a great nation in the same Sarmatia, would refer to what has been long distinguished by the name of Welika Perma, or Great Permskie.

Pliny speaks of a people, under the name of *Arimphæi*, who should occupy a very northern situation in the neighbourhood of a promontory attributed to *Celtica*; which name in the earliest antiquity was extended to all the northern part of Europe. And if we seek, in the actual situations of these regions, for one that may correspond with this promontory called *Lytarmis*, we shall find that of Candenoss corresponding best with the circumstances reported of it, as being the point of land most projected into the icy sea, beyond the gulf named Biela Mor, or the White Sea. It is presumed that the ancients had some idea of this sea, the form of which seemed to favour the opinion that Scandinavia was an island environed by gulfs. A river mentioned in this region, and named *Carambucis*, may be applied to the Dwina, which is known to have its mouth in the White Sea. The Arimphæians inhabited the forests, living upon mast and nuts. This dwelling is that which still distinguishes a people known in the country under the name of Siræni

But

But as to a nation deemed sacred, together with the Hyperboreans, which Pliny adds to the account of these, it becomes us to number them among the supernatural wonders that the ancients imputed to the artic climates. Having thus recounted the principal nations of Sarmatia, we shall conclude this chapter by descending towards the Euxine, to survey the Tauric Chersonese.

The borders of the Euxine, from the mouths of the Ister to the environs of the Borysthenes, and the shore of the Palus, are given to the Scythians by Herodotus; and, after Strabo we may apply to it the name of *Parva Scythia*, or Little Scythia; as it is common in modern maps to see this country under the name of Little Tartary.

The Greeks had formed some establishments here; and a Milesian colony, to which they had given the name of *Olbia*, or the Happy, was situated a little above the mouth of the Borysthenes, at the place where it receives the Hypanis. It is another position at the mouth of the same river that has given the name to Ouzi, or, in the language of the country, Oczakow. When ascending this river there is found a place remarkable for affording a secure fastness to the Cossacks in a labyrinth of channels, we are tempted to refer

to it the position that Ptolemy describes as being above Olbia on the Borysthenes, under the name of *Metropolis*. We do not find any mention in the writers of antiquity, or before Constantine Porphyrogenetes, of the cataracts of this river, which are called Porowis. But between the mouth of this river and the gulf of Carcine, the long and narrow beaches, uniting and terminating in a point, and thereby forming inlets or creeks, were called *Dromus Achillei*, or the Course of Achilles, from a tradition that this hero there celebrated games.

The entrance of the Chersonese is extremely contracted on one side by the depth of a gulf, to which an adjacent city, called *Carcine*, had given the name of *Carcinites* : and the name of Necro-pyla, or the Funeral Gate, which it assumed in latter times, has induced the error in some maps of replacing Carcine by a city called Negropoli. What contracts the other side of the entrance of the Chersonese, is an extensive morass formed by the Palus Maeotis, and named *Byces*, *Putris* or *Sapra*, now Gniloé-more, which in the language of the country has the same signification with its Greek and Latin denominations. A retrenchment, or, according to the Greek term, *Taphros*, had been cut to close this entrance ; and a place

of the same name, or *Taphræ*, defended it ; as we now see the fortress of Perehop, otherwise named Or, and Or-capi, with the addition of a Turkish term, which signifies a gate. This Chersonese, according to the Greek term for a peninsula, enveloped by the Euxine and Palus, had been conquered by the Scythians from the Cimmerians, whose incursions into Asia south of the Euxine had rendered them famous. These conquerors, distinguished by the name of *Tauri*, or *Tauro-Scythæ*, appear established as well beyond the peninsula as in the interior of it ; and from them it acquired the denomination of *Taurica Chersonesus*. But it is to be remarked, that the modern name of Krim, or Crimea, as we ordinarily say, seems to be owing to the Cimmerii. Of this land the mountainous part towards the south preserved the name of *Mons Cimmerius* ; in which an ancient place is discovered, called Eski-krim, or the Old Krim.

The Greeks established in the Chersonese about the shores of the Bosphorus, had ceded a small state there to Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose wars with the Romans have rendered him so famous. And this prince reduced to obedience the Scythians, who had become masters of the greatest part of the Chersonese. After him

the Bosphorus had a race of kings, who recognized the superiority of the Roman empire. The name of Gothia also is found applied to this country, because the Goths maintained it for some time during the Lower Empire. There remain to be recounted some principal places that were known to the ancients in this country; and first a particular Chersonese formed by the depth of two ports. Greeks colonizing from Heraclea, a maritime city of Bithynia, had constructed a city there, which appears to have had two successive sites under the same name of *Chersonesus*. The Greek emperors preserved this place in the name of *Cherson*: but it may reasonably be doubted whether the modern position of Koflevé be precisely the same with the ancient one of Cherson.

The Tauric Chersonese is terminated towards the south by a promontory far advanced into the Euxine, and named heretofore *Criu-metopon*, or the Ram's Forehead; but now called by the Turks Karadjé-bourun, or the Black Nose. The ancients have observed that it looks directly towards a promontory not less elevated in the continent of Asia, called *Carambis*; remarking withal that from the midway channel both are to be seen. On the coast which extends

from

from the Ram's Forehead to the Bosphorus, it is agreed to give to a city which the Greeks named *Theodosia*, the position of Cafa. The principal city on the Cimmerian Bosphorus was *Panticapœum*, which, with the other maritime towns in this country, owed its foundation to the Greeks ; and there is good reason to believe that the name of *Bosporus* was also applied to it. The name that has replaced it is Kerché ; beyond which is a place called by the Turks Iéni-calé, or New Castle. It is well known that the *Bosporus Cimmerius* makes the communication between the *Palus Maeotis* and the Euxine Sea. The Italians, whom commerce had conducted into these seas (as the possession of Cafa by the Genoese, till the reduction of this city by Mahomet II. manifests), had given to the Palus the name of Mare dellé Zabaché, and to the Bosphorus, that of the Channel of Cafa, otherwise the Strait of Zabaché. We find also the Palus named Limen ; although, to correspond with the Latin *Palus*, the Greek term is *Limné* and not *Limen*, which signifies a port. The natives of this country have communicated to the Palus the name of the *Tanais*, according to the testimony of a Byzantine author ; and as it is now more usual to call it the Sea of Azof, we have re-

marked that in this denomination of the river that of the city is comprised. Thus we terminate with Sarmatia our description of Europe, according to the ancient geography.

END OF EUROPE.

•

A S I A.

I. A S I A.

MYSIA.

BITHYNIA.

PAPHLAGONIA.

PONTUS.

LYDIA ET IONIA.

PHRYGIA ET LYCAONIA.

GALATIA.

CAPPADOCIA ET ARMENIA MINOR.

CARIA.

LYCIA.

PAMPHYLIA ET PISIDIA.

CILICIA.

II. A R M E N I A.

COLCHIS.

IBERIA.

ALBANIA.

III. S Y R I A ET PALÆSTINA.

MESOPOTAMIA.

IV. ARABIA.

PETRÆA.

FELIX.

DESERTA.

V. MEDIA.

ASSYRIA.

BABYLONIA.

VI. PERSIS ET SUSIANA.

CARMANIA.

GEDROSIA.

VII. ARIA.

BACTRIANA.

SOGDIANA.

VIII. SARMATIA.

SCYTHICA.

SERICA.

IX. INDIA.

SINÆ.

ASIA quæ VILGO MINOR dicuntur ET SYRIA.

Auctore D'Anville.

PONTUS EUXINUS
dictus ab Antiquioribus AXENUS sive Inhospitalis

Mensurae Itinerarie.		
Milleuria Romana	Itineraria	56
50	100	150
Stadii Olympici quartorum et sextorum Milleuria		
100	200	300
Stadii quartorum sextorum Milleuria sextorum centum		
100	200	300
Milleuria etiam Italica quartorum sextorum centum		
50	100	150
Stadii quartorum sextorum centum sextorum centum		
100	200	300
Cadia quartorum sextorum centum sextorum centum		
50	100	150
Sexta quartorum sextorum centum sextorum centum		
100	200	300



I.

ASIA (vulgarly called) MINOR.

IT must be premised, that antiquity knew no distinction of country under the name of *Asia Minor*; though there be found sometimes in the ancient writers, Asia on this side Mount Taurus and the river Halys, distinguished from that which is beyond. But, to comprise what we propose under the present title, we must advance eastward to the Euphrates, follow the shore of the Euxine northward to Colchis, and the shore of the interior sea, or Mediterranean, to the limits of Syria. It is usual to call this country Natolia. But besides that it is more agreeable to its Greek etymology to say Anatolia*, this denomination does not extend over all that the title of Asia Minor comprehends. Under the Lower Empire, it was divided into prefectures called *Themata*, and we see a *Thema Anatolicum*;

* From Ἀνατολὴ, oriens.

tolicum;

tolicum; that is to say, eastern in regard to the imperial residence. This name the Turks have preserved in that of Anadoli, by which they designate one of their grand pachalics, whose dependencies are extended both on the Mediterranean and the Euxine Seas. We shall shew hereafter in what these dependencies are deficient in filling the space commonly signified by the name of Asia Minor, when we describe the ancient countries which the modern provinces have replaced. And we think this the more incumbent on us, as the world has hitherto received but very little information on the subject. Two grand *Diæceses*, or departments, under the emperors of the east, in the fourth century, divided this Asia, by the names of *Afiana* and *Pontica*, under the two metropolitan sees of Ephesus and Cæsarea of Cappadocia. But this division has no affinity with any distribution in the ages of antiquity; nor does it preserve any traces at present. *Afiana* occupied all the shore of the Mediterranean, *Pontica* that of the Black Sea; and a line drawn obliquely from the Propontis made the separation.

To delineate the principal natural features agreeable to our plan, before entering upon a detail of positions, we shall first mention *Halys*, as the greatest

greatest river of this country. It takes its source far distant, in what is called the Lesser Armenia; and after having traversed, from east to west, all the north of Cappadocia, it is joined by a river issuing from mount Taurus, to which the name of *Halys* is also applied. From this confluence it turns to the north; and, after making great circuits and flexures, is at length received into the Euxine Sea, under the modern name of Kizilermark, or the Red River. The *Sangarius*, otherwise *Sagaris*, much less remote, flows from Galatia to render itself likewise in the Euxine by Bithynia, and preserves its name in the form of Sakaria. The *Hermus* and *Mæander* have both their origin in Phrygia, and both direct their course to the Ægean Sea. The first is known by the name of Sarabat, otherwise Kédous, from a city near its source; and the ancient name of Mæander is a little altered in the modern form of Meinder. An indication of a greater number of rivers will appear in the detail that is to follow of the several parts of this great country, which is also traversed by long series of mountains. We distinguish one of these which prevails at some distance from the Euxine towards the Euphrates, where it joins the mountains of Armenia. That which generally takes the name of

of *Taurus* extends in a line parallel with the shore of the Mediterranean, which it even touches in one point with a promontory named *Sacrum*: and, after having been interrupted by the passage of the Euphrates, it is prolonged in a continuity which the ancients judged to extend as far as India. And observing the same order in this article of mountains as in that of rivers, we reserve a more particular enumeration for the sequel. Towards the centre of the country is a plain of vast extent.

Endeavouring to apply method to the distribution of the divers countries which compose Asia Minor, we find them disposed in such a manner as to be divisible into three classes: one towards the north along the Euxine; one towards the south on the Mediterranean, but separated from the precedent by a middle class, which extended from the Ægean Sea to the Euphrates. Each of these classes, or assemblages, is composed of four principal countries. Under the first, or northern, are ranged Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus; in the intermediate, Lydia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. The southern consists of Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia. Consequently the following detail will be divided into three sections,

tions, each bearing the title of the countries comprised therein. And some portions of territory, which do not appear in this arrangement, shall be made known by their connection with some individual province: thus Ionia will appear with Lydia; Lycaonia with Phrygia; Pisidia with Pamphylia; and Armenia Minor with Cappadocia.

MYSIA, BITHYNIA, PAPHLAGONIA; PONTUS.

MYSIA.

IT is adjacent to the Propontis on the north, and to the *Ægean* Sea on the west: it is bounded by Bithynia on the east, and on the south by Lydia. It was believed that the *Mysi* owed their origin to the *Mæsi*, natives of Thrace in the vicinity of the Ister. The name of *Hellespontus* was given to the greatest part of Mysia, on forming it into a province in a posterior age. It is well known that *Helles-pontus* is the channel

which conducts from the Ægean Sea to the Propontis, and now called the Strait of the Dardanelles. Nothing is so much celebrated in this country as the ancient *Troas*, or Troy, the kingdom of Priam. *Troja*, named otherwise *Ilium*, having been destroyed by the Greeks, rose again from its ashes, to take a position nearer to the sea, at the mouth of the *Scamander*, or *Xanthus*, below the junction of the *Simois*. These rivers, of whose modern names we are ignorant, owe their celebrity to Homer, and are only torrents, which have but a short space to traverse between Mount *Ida* and the sea. What are commonly regarded as the ruins of Troy, under the name of *Eski-Stamboul*, or Old Constantinople, are the fragments of another city, which received from Lysimachus, one of the successors of Alexander, the name of *Alexandria*, to which the surname of *Troas* was also added ; and under the Romans this city had considerable immunities, from the pretension of the Romans to be of Trojan race. Its site at some distance from the strait, and bordering on the sea, is formally distinguished in the Roman itineraries by the name of *Ilium*.

A city called *Dardanus*, that communicated the name of *Dardania* to a part of Troas which should

should be that adjacent to the strait, does not now exist; although the name of Dardanlees is evidently derived from it. Here is observed a distinction between the old castles and the new; these being placed at the entrance of the strait, those higher up; and both constructed by Mahomet IV. in the year 1659. These old castles do not, as is ordinarily believed, represent the positions of Abydus and Sestus; the one in Asia, the other in Europe. *Abydos*, which is not precisely opposite to *Sestos*, exhibits now but a heap of ruins, in a point named *Nagara*. The width of the strait a little above, and nearer to Sestus, is not more than 375 toises. It was in this place, the most contracted, that Xerxes laid a bridge for the passage of his immense army: and as this bridge had seven stadia of length, according to the testimony of Herodotus, it follows that these stadia are the shortest of the three measures under the same denomination. Further on *Lampsacus* preserves its name in Lamsaki; *Parium* is now Camanar; and *Priapus* has been replaced by Caraboa, where the shore is not that of the Hellespont, but of the Propontis. On this shore, which is a low and uniform beach, two rivers are discharged, the *Granicus* and *Æsopus*, which issue from that side of Mount

Ida that is opposite to the Scamander and Simois. This famous Granicus, that travellers flatter themselves to have crossed when they pass the Rhyndacus, which is more considerable, appears to be a torrent named Ousvola, less vehement than that which succeeds under the name of Satal-dere. On the further side of a narrow channel, which separates a spacious insulated land, *Cyzicus*, which held a rank among the principal cities of Asia, sustained a siege against all the forces of Mithridates. It had the dignity of metropolis in the province that has been mentioned under the name of Hellefpon; and ruins of it still preserve its name. But its channel, which numerous bridges covered heretofore, is now filled up with rubbish. In what is thus become a peninsula, a neighbouring place named *Artace* subsists in the form of Artaki. Among many adjacent isles, *Proconnesus*, the only one which shall be mentioned here, owes its present name of Marmora to the marble which distinguished it in antiquity; and this name is also communicated to the Propontis; it being commonly called the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding further we find the Rhyndacus: and as this terminates Mysia on the side of Bithynia, we must return to Troy.

Before

Before the Alexandria of Troas lies the small isle of *Tenedos*, which still retains its name; and beyond a promontory named *Lectum*, now cape Baba, *Affus* in a very elevated position preserves the name of Affo. The coast of the continent, tending towards the east, conducts into a gulf to *Adramyttium*, whose name is more purely preserved in Adramitti than under the vulgar form of Landemitre. This coast, and that which succeeds towards the south, were occupied after the ruin of Troy by Æolian Greeks; and the name of *Æolis* was imputed to a part of Mysia, extending hence to Lydia and the river *Hermus*. At the mouth of the *Caicus* is recognised the position of *Elæa*, which was the port of Pergamus, and is now called Ialea. *Pergamus* was the capital of a kingdom, which the Romans aggrandized considerably in favour of the king Eumenes, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria; and this city, with its kingdom, which was bequeathed to them by Attalis the last king of Pergamus, subsists in the name of Bergamo. A promontory named *Cana*, now *Coloni*, approaching very near to the eastern point of Lesbos, is accompanied with little islands called *Arginustæ*; which merit notice as they became the scene of a great naval victory of the Athenians

nians over the Lacedemonians. *Lesbos*, whose oblique position between the north and east covering all the space between the promontories *Lectum* and *Cana*, is one of the largest islands in the *Ægean* Sea. Its present name of *Mytilin* is from *Mytilene*, which is described in antiquity as a delightful abode, and distinguished by the cultivation of literature. This city, which subsists under the name of *Mytilini*, is ennobled by the birth of *Sappho*, whose fame has survived her poems. *Methymna*, which yielded to *Mytilene* alone, existed in a place whose modern name is *Porto-Petera*. The small islands inclosed between this coast and the shore of *Eolis*, and which, from the epithet of *Hecatus* given to *Apollo*, were called *Hecaton-nesi*, are now *Musco-nisi*, or the Isles of Mice. But from the promontory of *Lesbos*, the most advanced in the *Ægean* Sea, and to which the name of *Sigrium* is continued in *Sigri*, we shall take a view of *Lemnos*, which, as being nearer to *Asia* than to any land in *Europe*, can no where be better described than in this place. Of two cities which it possessed, *Myrina* and *Hephæstia*, the first is *Palio-castro*, or the Old Castle, on a point turned towards the north-west, which is remarked by the ancients to receive the shadow of Mount *Athos* at the time of the winter solstice.

What

What we have hitherto seen of Mysia regards only the part bordering on the sea: it is proper also to be acquainted with some principal places in the interior country. *Scepsis* was a considerable city in Troas; and from which it is remarkable that the writings of Aristotle came to light again, much damaged by having been long buried in the earth. It is to Strabo that we are indebted for this anecdote, and also for information concerning the succeeding fortune of these writings. The country which envelopes the bottom of the Adramyttian gulf was called *Cilicia*, and portioned between two cities, *Thebe* and *Lyrnessus*, of whose present state and situation we have no knowledge. There is observed a town named *Biga*, near the place where *Zeleia* existed on the river *Tarsius*, which loses itself in the Propontis near *Cyzius*. Another town, under the modern name of *Balikesri*, may represent *Miletopolis*, which would appear to be situated on a river that the *Rhyndacus* receives; but not upon the *Rhyndacus* itself, as we read in some passages of ancient authors: for the whole course of this river appertained to Bithynia. A position under the name of *Ghermasti* indicates that of *Hiera-Germa* on these confines. And we regret that we have no intelligence to offer concerning

a country distinguished in Mysia by the name of *Abrettena*.

B I T H Y N I A.

This country was named *Bebrycia*, before a people who are said to have issued from Thrace gave it the name of *Bithynia*. There is moreover observed a distinction between the *Thyni* and *Bithyni*, although both were reputed of Thracian origin. Departing from *Rhynacus*, we shall extend Bithynia to the river *Parthenius*; observing that there was a time when the dependencies of Pontus, extending to Heraclea, confined Bithynia within narrower bounds; and remarking withal, that under the lower empire Bithynia was no longer the name of a province; its principal part in the vicinity of the Propontis having assumed that of *Pontica*.

Olympus, which is one of the great mountains of Asia, and whose name is still used, caused the part bordering on Mysia to be called *Olympea*. *Prusa*, at the foot of this mountain towards the north, is one of the principal cities of Bithynia, and from which a race of kings were called of the Prusias. This city, afterwards illustrated by the residence of the Ottoman sultans before the taking of Constantinople, still preserves its name,

name, although the Turks by their pronunciation change the *P* into *B*, and, refusing to begin a word with two consonants, call it Bursa. This canton of Bithynia covers one of the two gulfs which the Propontis forms, named *Cianus* from a city at its head called *Cius*, now Ghio, or Kemlik, according to the Turks; and on its shore *Myrlea*, which was also called *Apamea*, has taken the name of Moudania. The modern name of Diafkillio manifests *Dascylum* on a lake of the same name, formed by the diffusion of a river that descends from Mount Olympus. South of this mountain, a lake more spacious receives the Rhyndacus, which issues from a corner of Phrygia; and on this lake *Apollonia* preserves the name of Aboullona. But as the lake was heretofore called *Apolloniatis* from the city, it is now called Lubad from another city, whose name of *Lopadium* only appears under the lower empire. *Hadriani*, near Olympus, is a place cited in the annals of the Turks under the name of Edrenos. Leaving Mount Olympus, we find *Nicæa*, situated at the extremity of a lake called *Ascanius*. The renown which this city acquired from a general council that assembled there, under Constantine, to define the orthodox faith, is universal through Christendom.

dom. It preserves its name with the preposition of place prefixed in the form of Is-Nick: as who should say, “ to Nicæa.” At the head of the greater gulf which the Propontis forms, *Nicomedia* is likewise known in Is-Nikmid. This city owed its name to one of the first kings of Bithynia, and held the first rank in the country under their dynasty; it was afterwards distinguished as the residence of many emperors of the East. A city called *Astacus*, which appears to have existed in the vicinity of Nicomedia, communicated the name of *Astaceneus* to this gulf. Thence inclining towards the Bosphorus, we remark at *Libyssa* the tomb of Hannibal, who in the last years of his life found an asylum in Bithynia. And this place appears to be that named Gebisé. *Pantichium* is found in Pantichi; and on the same parallel are little isles, which are thought to be those named *Demonesi*, or the Isles of Genii, and now called the Isles of Princes, for having been a place of exile appropriated to persons of that rank. *Chalcedon* was called the City of the Blind, in derision of its Greek founders, for overlooking the more advantageous situation of Byzantium. A council against the Eutychian heresy in the middle of the fifth century has illustrated Chalcedon, which

which has taken under the Turks the name of Kadi-keui, or the Burgh of the Kadi. It is here that the Propontis begins to contract itself to form the Bosphorus, which becomes still narrower at *Chrysopolis*, the modern Scutari, directly opposite the point that Byzantium occupied. It must be observed, that this Bosphorus has its old and new castles, as well as the strait of the Dardanelles. And at some distance within its aperture, called by the Turks Bogas, where the new castles now stand, is the site of a temple consecrated to Jupiter *Urius*, or the Dispenser of favourable winds; and which is now named Ioron. The part of Bithynia which succeeds in following the shore of the Euxine is nearest to Thrace, and was attributed particularly to a people distinguished by the name of *Thyni*. A port preceding the mouth of the Sangar, and which was named *Calpe*, is now Kerbech; and *Sophon*, which we read of in the Byzantine authors, appears under the modern denomination of Sabandgeh, which is common also to a mountain, and a lake, about the same height with Nicomedia.

Beyond the Sangar the river *Hypius* must be mentioned, as issuing from mountains called *Hypii*, and on which a city called *Prusa* or *Prusias*

was surnamed by distinction *ad Hypium*. That now known in this canton by the name of Uf-kubi appears to represent it. But the powerful maritime Greek city of Heraclea with the surname of *Pontica*, is evidently that subsisting under the name of Erekli. The gulf at the head of which this city is situated is covered by a point of land, in the figure of a peninsula, called *Acherufia*; and it was pretended that Hercules, who gave the name to the city, dragged Cerberus from hell through a cavern in this promontory. The nation of *Mariandyni* who occupied the country were not definitively distinguished from the *Bithyni*. Under the lower empire, this part of Bithynia adjacent to Paphlagonia composed a separate province named *Honorias*. Between Heraclea and the *Parthenius* there is no other city to be cited than *Tium*, on a point advanced in the sea, and which appears to have taken the name of *Falios* from a river, whose mouth, a little beyond, is called *Billeus* by the ancient geographers. The country in the environs of this city, which is also Greek, was occupied by the *Caucones*, of whom little is known besides the name. In this canton *Bithynium*, which bore also the name of *Claudiopolis*, was the metropolis of *Honorias*,

norias, and was dishonoured by the birth of Antinoüs, so well known as the favourite of Adrian. Its position seems to be that of the modern town of Bafstan. Further in the country we recognise the name of *Cratia*, called also *Flavianopolis*, in that of Gheredeh; and Boli, a city of some note, represents *Hadrianiopolis*. We may add *Comopolis Modrenæ*, although there be no mention of it till the time of the lower empire. Its position is found in that of Mouderni.

PAPHLAGONIA.

It extends from the river *Parthenius*, which preserves the name of Partheni, to the river *Halys* before mentioned. Adjacent to the Euxine* on the north, it is contiguous on the south to Galatia. Till the time of the Trojan war this country was occupied by the *Heneti*, who are pretended to have afterwards passed into Italy, in confounding their name with that of the *Veneti*. To enter into a detail of this country, we must first recount

* The *Euxinus* was originally called "Αξενος, *inhospitalis*, from the savage character of the nations on its shores: but its name was changed by antiphrasis to Ειξενος, *hospitale*, as the Furies are called Eumenides. And this name is alluded to by Ovid:

Dum me terrarum pars penè novissima Ponti

Euxinus falso nomine dictus habet. Trist. lib. iii. el. 13.

And, *Quem tenet Euxini mendax cognomine litus.* Lib. v. el. 10.
its

its maritime cities. *Amastris*, situated advantageously in a peninsula, bore the name of the niece of the last king of Persia of the name of **Darius**; and whom a Greek, tyrant of Heraclea-Pontica, had married ; the term of tyrant being peculiarly applied in antiquity to an usurper of the sovereignty of a free state. An ancient city called *Sesamus*, to which this princess subjected many other cities in its environs, assumed her name, which it still preserves under the form of Amasreh. *Cytorus* is recognised in the modern name of Kudros ; beyond which position the most important object is the promontory of *Carambis*, whose name is perpetuated in that of Keremhi : and, in describing the Tauric Chersonese, we have said that this is directly opposite the *Criu-metēpon* of that land. *Abonitichos*, which was also called *Ionopolis*, retains this last-mentioned name in that of Ainehboli. *Æginetis* is Ginuc; *Cinolis* Kinoli; and *Stephane* Istefan. But the most celebrated of the cities adjacent to the sea was *Sinope*, naturally strong by its situation in a narrow isthmus of a peninsula, which afforded it two ports. Inconsiderable however in remote antiquity, this city owed its aggrandizement to a Milesian colony, before it fell under the domination of the kings of Pontus, who made it their ordinary residence.

It

It preserves its name under the form of Sinub.

In the interior of Paphlagonia the most considerable modern city is Kastamoni ; which appears to derive this name from that of a canton called *Domanitri*: and there is found no position which may better represent *Germanicopolis* than that of Kastamoni, which was seized from its native prince by Mahomet II. A great mountain called Elkas is the *Olgassus* in antiquity ; and the name of *Dacia* is disclosed in that of Tousieh. *Pompeiopolis* had mines of sandarac or orpiment, the foliations of which were deemed poisonous. There is an ambiguity concerning the limits of Paphlagonia and Galatia. *Gangra* was the metropolis of the former province under the lower empire; yet the local position of this city, and the circumstance of its having been the residence of a Galatian prince, as king Dejoratus, seem to favour the claim of Galatia during the ages of antiquity.

P O N T U S.

Pontus was a dismemberment from Cappadocia, as a separate satrapy under the kings of Persia, till it was erected into a kingdom about 300 years before the Christian æra. The name of *Leuco-Syri*, or White Syrians, which was given

given to the Cappadocians, extended to a people who inhabited Pontus: and it is plainly seen that the term *Pontus* distinguished the maritime people from those who dwelt in the Mediterranean country. This great space, extending to Colchis, formed under the Roman empire two provinces: the one, encroaching on Paphlagonia on the side of Sinope, was distinguished by the term *Prima*, and afterwards by the name of *Helenopontus*, from Helen, mother of Constantine. The other was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, from the name of Polémon, which had been that of a race of kings; the last of which made a formal cession of his state to Nero.

Leaving the mouths of the Halys, the shore of the sea conducts to *Amisus*, a Greek city, but which, subjected in the sequel to the kings of Pontus, was aggrandized by Mithridates with a quarter called from the surname that he bore, *Eupatoria* *; and Samsoun, as it is now called, preserves the ancient site. The sea here forms a kind of gulf, which from the name of Amisus was called *Amiseus Sinus*; and, Asia being considerably contracted between this gulf and the coast of Cilicia by Tarsus, was regarded as a peninsula by some authors of antiquity. The head of this gulf, called *Leuco-Syrorum Acon*, or

* From *Eubœa*, and *πατὴρ*, *pater*.

the Creek of the White Syrians, receives the river *Iris*, augmented by the *Lycus*; and which is called by the Turks Iekil-ermark, or the Green River. Ascending from the sea through the plain country, which was called *Phanaræa*, by the course of the Iris, we arrive at *Amasea*, the most considerable of the cities of Pontus; and which enjoyed the dignity of metropolis in the first of these provinces, or the Helenopontus. This city, which was also distinguished by the birth of the geographer Strabo, still flourishes with the name of Amasieh. A city at the confluence of the *Lycus*, begun by Mithridates under the name *Eupatoria*, and which received from Pompey, who finished it, the name of *Magnopolis*, appears to be that now called Tchenikeh. *Phazemon* and *Pimolis*, situated between Amasea and the frontier of Paphlagonia, and which gave to their respective districts the names of *Phazemonitis* and *Pimolisenæ*, appear to preserve their positions in Merzifoun and Osmandgik. A place named Gueder may represent *Gaziura*, mentioned in history as a royal city. *Zela*, which a victory of Cæsar over Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, has illustrated, and which an establishment of the priesthood of *Anaitis*, a Persian divinity, rendered considerable,

considerable, retains the name of Zeleh. *Sebastopolis* was in the position of the modern town of Turcal, between Amasea and *Berisa*, which is now Tocat; and *Comana* in that of Almons upon the Iris. Of two cities named *Comana*, and both endowed with a grand chapter or college of priests, in honour of Bellona, this one was distinguished by the surname of *Pontica*; the other being comprised in Cappadocia. *Neo-Cæsarea*, placed on the Lycus by Pliny, is easily recognised in the form of Niksar: and we shall to these add *Colonia*, as a strong place, under the modern name of Chonac, or according to the Turks Coulei-hisar; although there is no mention of it before the Byzantine authors. It must be observed that all this part of Pontus is enveloped towards the south, and separated from Cappadocia, by a great chain of mountains, taking different names in its extent; and among others that of *Paryadres*, now Iildiz Dagi, which signifies in the language of the Turks the mountain of Etolia.

To Phanaræa succeeds *Themyscyra*, whose fields, traversed by the river *Thermodon*, were famous for being the dwelling attributed to the Amazons. The name of this river may be developed in that of Termeh, although towards

the

the beginning of its course, on the route from Arzoum, the river named Carmili appears to be the same. This country is inhabited by a people almost savage, named Djanik. Following the coast, we find *Oenoe* in Ounich. *Polemonium* may have owed this name to the first Polemon, who was established king of this country by Marc Antony. This city, adjacent to the promontory of *Phadisana*, appears to derive therefrom its modern name of Vatisa, where the river *Sidenus* meets the sea, after having given the name of *Sidena* to the district which it traverses. *Jasonium* and *Boona* retain the same names without alteration; and the nation of *Tibareni* inhabited this country. *Cerasus* is a city existing under the name of Keresoun: and although there be some room for dispute concerning the identity of *Cerasus* and a city called *Pharnacia*, there is more reason, without entering here into the discussion, to ascribe the two names to one city, than to appropriate each to a several one. If we may credit an historian, it was from Cerasus that Lucullus, in his war with Mithridates, brought into Europe a fruit-tree hitherto unknown, which was thence called *cerasum*, or cherry.

We have here the satisfaction of recognising

several ancient denominations in those actually existing, as *Zephyrium* in Zafra; *Tripolis* in Tireboli; *Caralla* in Kierali, and the promontory of *Hermonessa* in Cape Haromfa. It immediately precedes *Trapezús*, a very celebrated Greek city, which apparently owed its name to the regular geometrical figure of that denomination which its walls assumed, on a point of land projected in the sea. It was the residence of a prince of the race of Comnenes, when it fell, in the reign of Mahomet II. under the domination of the Turks, who, according to their pronunciation in such cases, call it Terabbezoun. Beyond Trebisond, as this city is commonly called, we find *Rbisæum* in Rizeh; and in Athenoh *Athenæ*; though it had nothing in common with Athens but the name. The position of *Apsarus* is that of a place provided with a port, and named Gouneh. The river named *Bathys*, or the Deep, which appears also under the name of *Acampis*, now Bathoun, separates Pontus from Colchis. Advancing from Trebisond into the interior country, a place given on a Roman way under the name of *Bylæ*, may correspond with that which from its mines the Turks call Gumish-kaneh, or the House of Silver. The name of Teheh, in this canton, discloses that

of *Teches*, from which the ten thousand had the first view of the sea in their memorable retreat. A chain of mountains, by which the Euphrates seems constrained to take a southern course, were named *Scydæs*, and described as rugged and inaccessible. For the same quality of extreme asperity they are now distinguished by the name of Aggi-dag, or the Bitter Mountain. Different names distinguish the people in the vicinity of the sea. The *Mosynæci**, who imprinted spots on their skins, and derived their name from the form of their habitations, which were towers built of wood. There is mention in Xenophon's retreat, of the *Drylæ*, as adjacent to Trebisond. To these nations was imputed the general name of *Chalybes*, from their being occupied in the forging of iron. They are mentioned by Strabo under the name of *Chaldaei*; and all this country, distributed into deep valleys and precipitate mountains, is still called Keldir. The character of the people corresponded with the face of the country as above described; which was composed of *Hepta-cometæ*, or seven communities.

* From *μοστυν*, *turris*.

LYDIA, PHRYGIA, GALATIA, CAPPADOCIA.

LYDIA ET IONIA.

WE now treat of what fills the intermediate space between the northern part which preceded, and the southern which is to follow. On this space, which should conduct us from the shores of the *Æ*gean Sea to the banks of the Euphrates, Lydia is the first country, in proceeding thus from west to east. It is bounded by Mysia on the north, Phrygia on the east, and Caria on the south. The name of *Mæonia* was also common to it: but, leaving equivocal distinctions, we may affirm that the *Lydi* and *Mæones* were the same nation. The borders of the sea having been occupied by Ionian colonies, about 900 years before the Christian æra, took the name of *Ionia*, whose maritime situation will necessarily precede in our detail the interior of Lydia.

Ephesus, the most illustrious city of Asia, was founded by a son of Codrus, king of Athens; was adorned with a superb temple, constructed by

by common contribution of the Asiatic cities; and was the residence of a Roman Proconsul, whose jurisdiction respected a province of great extent, under the name of *Asia*. It is now a mass of ruins, under the name of Aiosoluc, which is an alteration of Agio-Tzeologos, or Saint Theologian; an epithet which the modern Greeks have given to St. John, founder of the church of this city. Its position is at some distance from the sea, and from the mouth of the river *Caystrus*, called by the Turks Kitchik-Meinder, or the Little Meander. *Smyrna*, which did not enter into the association of the Ionic cities till the establishment had been some time formed, took its name from an Amazon. This city, which is well known to be the greatest emporium of commerce in that part of the Ottoman empire, preserves its name in the form of Ismir; and which the Turks have thus altered to avoid the combination of the two initial consonants, the pronunciation of which, from their organs being inveterate in contrary habits, they find difficult to compass. *Phocæa*, founded by Athenians, was the remotest of the Ionic cities towards Eolis. We know that Phocæa was the parent of Marseille, by an emigration of its inhabitants from the oppression of one of the

generals of Cyrus, named Harpagus. The name of Fochia remains to its ancient site, although a new town of the same name is a little distant from it, towards the gulf of Smyrna. *Cuma*, or *Cyme*, which follows, was the most powerful of the Eolic colonies, at the head of a gulf called *Cumæus Sinus*; and there are vestiges of this city found in a place called Nemourt.

Returning towards Smyrna, to enter a great peninsula which the *Smyræus Sinus* contributes to form, *Clazomene*, an Ionic city, occupied a distinct peninsula, projected from the greater; and a place named Vourla has succeeded in the neighbourhood. *Erythræ*, another Ionic city, preserves this name in Erethri, opposite to Scio; and the peninsula is terminated by a cape, extremely pointed; of which the name *Melæna Acræ*, or the Black Point, is rendered by the Turks Kara-bouroun, and altered by seamen into Calaberno. From this peninsula, the isle of *Chios*, or *Scio*, is only separated by a channel; and the city of the same name with the island was in the number of the Ionic league. This island, which is well known to be one of the most spacious of the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, is celebrated for its wines as much at this

this day as it was heretofore. On the south side of the peninsula, and in the throat of the Isthmus, *Teos* was also Ionic; and its port is now known by the name of Sigagik. With *Lebedus*, which is mentioned as a place of no great population, we can find nothing correspondent; nor can we either with *Colophon*, an Ionic city more considerable. Returning towards Ephesus, we must pass below its position, to observe that what is now called Scala Nova had heretofore a name conformable in that of *Neapolis*, or the New City. The mount *Mycale*, which presses upon the shore, is remarkable in history for the entire defeat of the great armament by sea and land of Xerxes, when he was returning from his unsuccessful expedition against Greece. *Priene*, an Ionic city, and a place consecrated by religious festivals named *Pan-ionium*, as being common to the whole Ionian confederation, were at the foot of this mountain, which was only separated by a narrow channel from *Samos*. This island, still known under the same name, among the principal of the Ægean Sea, was peopled by Carians before it became Ionian. Juno was here honoured with a particular worship. *Icaria*, which is

not far distant towards the west, owed its name to Icarus, son of Dedalus, who also communicated his name of *Icarium Mare* to the sea where he was lost. After having been peopled, this island was left desert in the time of Strabo, as it is at this day, under the name of Nicaria.

To omit no maritime city of the Ionic union, we should speak of Miletus, if this city were not rather comprised within the limits of Caria: and, above the mouth of the Meander, *Myus* was of the same foundation. But we must now depart this famous colony to survey the interior of Lydia.

Sardes was the capital of a kingdom which extended to the river Halys, when Cyrus conquered it from Crœsus; and under the kings of Persia it became the residence of the Satraps of Asia. It was seated at the foot of Mount *Tmolus*, now called by the Turks Bouz-dag, or the Cold Mountain. The river that watered this territory was named *Pactolus*, which in the time of Strabo rolled no more sands of gold; whence it was idly supposed proceeded the treasures of Crœsus. Sardes is said to be represented by a small place named Sart, which preserves some vestiges of antiquity. A plain country adjacent,

jaçent, named *Cilbienus Campus*, appears to have been inhabited by a race of Turkmans*, as the name of Durguz manifests. Hyrcanians transported under the kings of Persia from the borders of the Caspian into the plain north of the Hermus, had given the name of *Hyrcania* to a city, which that now named Marmora is supposed to have replaced. A river named *Hyllus*, or *Pbrygius*, traverses this plain to empty itself into the Hermus, opposite *Magnisa*, which was furnamed *Sypilia*, being situated at the foot of mount *Sypilus*, on the left of the Hermus. It is near this city that Antiochus the Great was defeated by Scipio Asiaticus; and Magnisa, as it is now called, having been the residence of the Ottoman Sultans, is still a considerable place. *Thyatria*, towards the frontier of Mysia, and which received a Macedonian colony, is now called Ak-hifar, or the White Castle. But directing the view to the declination of mount *Tmolus*, opposite to that which descends towards Sardes, we find *Hyæpa*, in the modern position of Berki; and in the plain

* The Turkmans have no settled dwelling, but roam about the plains of Asia Minor and Syria in hordes, with their flocks and cattle, but acknowledge the supremacy of the Sultan of the Turks.

which the Caystrus traverses, another city, under the modern name of Tireh, appears to have been the *Metropolis* of Lydia. The mount *Mesogis*, now called Kestenous-dag, separates this plain on the south side from that which is watered by the convolutions of Meander. *Magnesia*, surnamed *Maxandri*, a city of Eolic foundation, is called by the Turks Guzel-hizar, or the Handsome Castle. *Tralles*, a city strong by its situation, and among those of the first rank, is very much declined from this state, under the name of Sultan-hisar. *Nysa*, at the foot of the Mesogis, retains its name in the form of Nosti : and, in ascending the Meander, to the limits of Lydia, *Triphelis* appears to have been situated in a place where this river receives another that comes out of Phrygia. *Philadelphia*, which owed this name to a brother of Eumenes king of Pergamus, was situated immediately under the extremity of a branch of Tmolus ; but was constructed with little solidity in its edifices, as being extremely subject to earthquakes. These phenomena were most dreadful in their effects in the seventeenth year of the Christian æra ; for then twelve of the principal cities of Asia, particularly this and Sardes, were nearly destroyed. A great tract of country, which from Mysia

extended

extended in Phrygia, being at all times most exposed to these disasters, was called *Catakecamene**, or the Burnt Country. It must be said, to the honour of Philadelphia, that when all the country had sunk under the Ottoman yoke, it still resisted, and yielded only to the efforts of Bajazet I., or Gilderim. The Turks call it *Alah-Shehr*, or the Beautiful City †; probably by reason of its situation. A city remarkable by the name of *Meoniz* had its situation at the foot of the same mountain, on a river called *Cogamus*; and we find it cited as between Philadelphia and Tripolis. An *Attalea* of Lydia is indicated by the modern name of Italah.

PHRYGIA ET LYCAONIA.

Succeeding to Lydia, towards the east, Phrygia is one of the principal countries in what is called Asia Minor. The *Pbryges* were of Thracian origin, according to Strabo; and their first establishments, from the time that Gordius and Midas reigned over this nation, were towards the sources of the Sangar, which divided

* From *κατακαιω exuro*, and *καιμη pagus*.

† Rather the divine city, according to the common interpretation of the sacramental word *Allah*.

their

their territory from Bithynia, according to the report of the same author. It is to this part, although at first but of small extent compared with its subsequent expansion, that the name of the Greater Phrygia is given by distinction from a Phrygia Minor, which encroached on Mysia towards the Hellespont, and was thus denominatcd from Phrygians who occupied this country after the destruction of Troy. The testimony of Strabo is explicit; and if the Trojans are called Phrygians by Virgil, they became so by usurpation; and that accidental event will not justify us in obliterating the distinction between Mysia and Phrygia, as provinces. But by a dismemberment which the kingdom of Bithynia suffered on the part of the Romans, and to the advantage of the kings of Pergamus, this part of the territory, which was Phrygian, assumed under these kings the name of *Epītetus* *, or Phrygia, by acquisition. The territory which Phrygia possessed towards the south, and contiguous to Pisidia and Lycia, appears to have been called *Parōcis* †; denoting it in the Greek to be in the vicinity of mountains. In the subdivision of

* From επεῑ per, and ἀταομαι acquireo.

† From ἀταοjuxta, and ὅγος mons.

provinces that took place in the time of Constantine, we distinguish two Phrygias; one surnamed *Pacatiana*, the other *Salutaris*; and Laodicea appears to have been metropolis in the first, and Synnada in the second.

It is singular that, on entering upon the detail of the cities of this country, we cannot begin with those that belonged to the first occupants of the nation. The Galatians having diffused themselves in Phrygia, this canton where the Phrygians originally settled decisively makes a part of Galatia, which forms a distinct province among those that divide the continent. Thus *Pessinus* and *Gordium* will only appear in treating of that province. *Dorylaeum* takes the position of Eski-Shehr, or the Old City; and the *Thymbris*, which flows near it, is now named Pурсак. *Cotyaeum*, or according to the Turkish form of Kutaïeh on the same river, being the residence of the Beglerbeg of Anadoli, has taken a predominant rank among the places of this country. In Xenophon's account of the expedition of the younger Cyrus, *Peltæ* and an adjacent plain may be the same with what is now called Uschak. *Cadi*, a city near the sources of the Hermus, preserves its position in Kedous.

Kedous. There is no actual intelligence concerning *Asani* and *Ancyra*, the most remote cities of the *Epihelus*. The same may be said of *Eumenia*, seated on a river called *Gludrus*, while the name of the city communicated itself to the adjacent country. Two considerable cities, at no great distance between themselves, were *Hierapolis*, in a place which the Turks call Bambuk-Kalasi, or the Castle of Cotton; because the neighbouring rocks resembled that substance in their whiteness: and *Laodicea*, which is still called Ladik, although otherwise named Eski-hisar, or the Old Castle, by the Turks. These cities are now in ruins; and above Ladik, Degrizlu is a city which prevails in this canton. A river named *Lycus*, passing between Laodicea and Hierapolis, proceeds to join the Meander below *Cibyra*, whose name of *Chorus*, which it assumed in an after age, still subsists. *Cibyra*, the remotest place on the other side, and which was a considerable city, appears in the annals of the Turks under the name of Buruz. *Themisonium* may be recognized in Teseni; and *Sagalassus*, on the indefinite limits of Phrygia and Pisidia, appears to disclose itself in the name of Sadjaklu. A little beyond, near to a place named *Choma*, or *Houma*, which

in Strabo is *Holni*, through the mountains are deep and narrow gorges, of which that called *Myrio-cephalon*, or the Thousand Heads, was fatal to the army of Michael Comenes, defeated by the Sultan of Konieh.

A city which commerce had rendered sufficiently flourishing to yield this advantage only to Ephesus, was *Apamea*, surnamed *Cibctus*, or the Coffer, and situated at the confluence of the little river *Marsyas* and the Meander, not far from its origin. This city had succeeded to one more ancient, almost on the same site, whose name was *Celaenæ*. *Marsyas* is represented by Amphiom Kara-hizar; which signifying the Black Castle of Opium, justifies the belief that this narcotic, much used in the Levant, is there prepared. Thence advancing towards *Synnada*, whose marbles were in great estimation among the Romans, and which holds the rank of metropolis in one of the two provinces of Phrygia, we find a place named Boluaden, which gives the position of *Dinict. Ipsiſus*, where a great battle decided the fortunes of the successors of Alexander, was in the environs of *Synnada*. *Antiochia*, surnamed *ad Pisidiam*, thus expressing it to be on the confines of Pisidia, is frequently cited as a city of Pisidia definitively, and

and it became indeed the metropolis of that province. But it must be observed of this position, what has been said of Sagalassus: this region being the ambiguous confine of Phrygia *Paroreias* before mentioned. The Turks give to this Antioch the name of Ak-shehr, or the White City. Further distant, a place named Ilgoun, having some vestiges of antiquity withal, is on the site of *Pbilomelium*. *Thymbrium* occurred in the march of the younger Cyrus; and there is reason to believe that this was the field of battle under the name of *Thymbraia*, where Croesus was utterly defeated by the founder of the Persian monarchy. For though, in the sequel of the recital of that event, it seems that Sardes and the Pactolus were not far distant, it cannot be supposed that the king of Lydia, powerfully armed as he was, delayed the action till the enemy was within sight of his capital.

The part of Phrygia which remains to be described, belongs to a particular country under the name of *Lycaonia*. *Iconium* is the principal city, and which took the rank of metropolis of the province. But the renown of Konieh, as it is now called, is principally derived from the circumstance of its becoming the residence of the Seljukide Sultans, who there reigned during many

many ages, beginning towards the close of the eleventh. The country which they oppressed, called Karaman, in its present state of a Begler-beglic of the Ottoman empire, extends from the limits of Anadoli to those of a country distinguished by the name of Roum; which we shall describe in treating of Cappadocia. On this side of Iconium, *Laodicea*, surnamed *Combusta*, is known by the name of Iurekiam Ladik; and the name Ismil of a position beyond Konieh discloses that of *Pisibela*. *Laranda* preserves the name of Larendeh in a position remote towards the south. The *Lycaonum Colles*, which are characterized as cold and naked, are a ridge of no great elevation, stretching from the north of Konieh towards the east; and which bear the name of Foudhal-baba, a Being fantastically revered in the country. A vast plain, which from these hills extends to the limits of Galatia, is so dry and scarce of water, that Strabo remarks this necessary element to be sold in a place named *Soatra*, or *Sabatra*. The *Tatta Palus*, a salt pool, mentioned by the same author, and which extends much more in length than in breadth, in this plain, is called Tuzla; a term, in the language of the Turks, signifying the quality of its waters.

G A L A T I A.

It is adjacent towards the north to Bithynia and Paphlagonia. The Sangar and the Halys traverse the contiguous extremities of these provinces. We see in history, that about 270 years before the Christian æra, a handful of Gauls detached from a great emigration, led by Brennus, passed into Asia by crossing the Hellespont. After having laid under contribution all the country on this side mount Taurus, these Gauls cantoned themselves in a part of Phrygia, extending to the confines of Cappadocia. And, as there had been previous establishments formed by the Greeks, with whom the strangers had mingled, the conquered country obtained the name also of *Gallo-Græcia*. However, they had so well preserved the distinction, that their language appeared to St. Jerome, about 600 years after their migration, the same as that spoken at his time in Treves *. This nation was composed

* Pinkerton, who has written professedly upon the migrations of the parent nations, seems to prove that these Galatians were not originally Gauls, but Germans, who, having conquered a part of Gaul, were thus denominated to distinguish them from other Goths; as the Arabs of Mauretania are called

posed of three people: the *Tolisto-boii*, confining on *Pbrygia*, called *Epietetus*; the *Trocni*, on the side of Cappadocia; and the *Tectosages*, occupying the intermediate territory. Among many cotemporary princes, called Tetrarchs, who ruled in Galatia, Dejotarus, favoured by Pompey, and not less so by Cæsar, usurped the government of the whole, and assumed the title of King. But a kingdom that Amyntas, a creature of Antony, possessed, and which beyond Galatia extended in Lycaonia and Pisidia, was re-united to the empire by Augustus, after the battle of Actium. As to the occurrences of later times, Galatia was not divided into two provinces till the reign of Theodosius, who also elevated Pessinus to the dignity of metropolis in second Galatia, surnamed *Salutaris*.

Ancyra, among the Tectosages, is the first city of Galatia. It received many favours from Augustus; and Angoura, as it is now called, still

called Maures; and the English, Britons. He also considers the evidence of St. Jerome as definitive of their Germanic origin; for it is well known that, in the time of this father, the German was the popular language at Treves, as it now is. Their leaders too were called Lomnorius and Lotharius; names in themselves purely Gothic, though disguised under Roman terminations.

Y

preserves

preserves a magnificent inscription, reciting the principal circumstances of the life of that prince. It is in these environs that Bajazet was vanquished, and made prisoner by Timur. This city is distinguished by a much esteemed manufacture of camelots of goats hair, which numerous herds of these animals furnish in this canton, inhabited by Turkmans, and named Tchourgoud-iili. *Pessinus*, which appears to have been near the Sangar, in the country occupied by the Tolistoboians, was a sanctuary of the worship which the Phrygians rendered to the mother of the gods, or Cybele, whose simulacrum, or idol, was transported from this city to Rome during the second Punic War. *Gordium* is another place of consideration, in quality of the ancient residence of the kings of this country; and its situation on the Sangar admits not of the doubt which some of the learned have suggested concerning it. It had declined into a very small place, called *Gordiu-come*, when it was aggrandized under the name of *Juliopolis*, in the reign of Augustus; and the injury that the walls of this city received from the course of the Sangar, was repaired by Justinian. But we reluctantly confess the default of actual information concerning

concerning this position, and the precedent. To these we may add also a city which there is reason to believe was not far distant from Pessinus, and which to the name of *Germa* annexed the surname of *Colonia*. *Amorium* was a considerable city when it was taken and sacked by the Khalif Motasem, in the year 223 of the Hegira, and in the 837th of the Christian æra; an event that did not however preclude the mention of Amora by the Arabian geographers many ages after.

In following the track of a Roman way which from Ancyra conducts into Cilicia, a place is found under the name of *Gorbaga*, which indicates *Gorbeüs*, the residence of a prince whom Dejotarus put to death. *Andrapa*, on this route, agrees with the position of Ku-Shehr. There is remarked, on another way, a mansion or inn called *Eccobriga*: and the road should here cross the Halys; *briga* being a Celtic or Galatian term to denote a bridge *. This
way

* The mingling of the Gothic and Celtic nations by conquest and migrations, long before the time of letters, has necessarily made some words common to both languages, and which it were now perhaps impossible to assign to their peculiar parents. Among these is *bric*, bridge, which our author has remarked

way leads to *Tavium*, otherwise *Tavia*, which was the principal city of the Trocmians, the remotest of the Galatian people; and a place now called Tchoroum represents it. The whole north side of Galatia is covered with a chain of mountains; among which is distinguished Olympus, where the Galatians were attacked by the Romans at the conclusion of the war with Antiochus; but this Olympus is to be distinguished from that just mentioned in Bithynia. The continuation of these mountains, and particularly that which the Turks call

to signify a city, in the termination of Celtic names in Spain and in Thrace, while here it denotes a bridge. The only way of reconciling this seeming inconsistency, is to remark, that probably the word signified neither a bridge nor a city absolutely, and both relatively, as in many names of places in England: Cambridge, Uxbridge, for example, among a thousand others, all applied to positions where a river is passed on a bridge. Thus a foreigner, not well acquainted with the language, might fall into a similar error in his interpretation of the numberless names ending in *ford*, which all denote towns where a river is passed by wading, as Brentford, Oxford, &c. The final syllables of all the names of places in England, are words in the language of the Anglo-Saxons expressive of the local circumstance that distinguishes each: and it may be supposed that a similar practice has been observed in other countries, as appellative names precede proper ones in the history of human speech.

Koush-

Koush-Dagi, or the Mountain of the Bird, incloses *Gangar*, and covers this city on the side of the north. Thus by its position it seems comprised within the natural limits of Galatia: but it nevertheless held the rank of metropolis in the province of Paphlagonia; the princes who possessed it having extended their dominion in this province. Before Dejotarus, a prince named Morzes made it his residence. It is by the light of modern geography that its identity is recognized in Kiangari.

CAPPADOCIA ET ARMENIA MINOR.

Separated from Pontus by a chain of mountains, it extends southward to Mount Taurus. We have seen that Pontus was only distinguished from Cappadocia by its having been detached from it; that the nation was fundamentally the same in one part as the other, and reputed of Syrian race; the Cappadocians being generally called *Leuco-Syri*, or White Syrians. But that which was properly Cappadocia, was called *Cappadocia Magna*, or *Major*. This country was a kingdom of the Persian empire; and, at the extinction of the royal race, the Cappadocians, to whom liberty was offered by the Ro-

mans, preferred being governed by kings. It has been said of the king of Cappadocia, that, though poor in money, he was rich in slaves; alluding to the condition of the peasantry in his allodial demesnes, which was that of the most miserable vassalage. Under Tiberius this kingdom was reunited to the empire, but did not extend as a separate domain to the Euphrates. An union with the Armenian nation caused the part adjacent to the river to assume the name of *Armenia Minor*, but in a manner indeterminate, and much more contracted at first than in posterior times, when, by the division of Cappadocia into four or five provinces, the name of Armenia was extended to two of them, as shall be shewn in speaking of the metropolitan cities.

Mazaca, capital of Cappadocia, in a particular canton called *Cilicia*, took the name of *Cæsarea* under Tiberius, without losing its former denomination. It is surnamed *Ad Argæum*, being situated at the foot of Mount *Argæus*, from whose summit, it is said, both the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas are to be discovered. Some difference is thought to be distinguished between the site of the ancient city of *Cæsarea* and the modern one of *Kaisarieh*. The mountain preserves

serves its name in that of Ardgeh-dag. There issues from it a river, which, with the name of Koremnoz, is also called by the Turks Kara-sou, or the Black Water, in conformity to its Greek denomination of *Melas*. The river *Halys* on the other side cannot be far distant; since the devastation brought on the territory of Cæsarea by the inundations of this river, occasioned a remission of the customary tribute. The name of *Commanene*, the ancient prefecture of Cappadocia, is recognized in that of Kaman; and *Nyssa* in that of Nous-sher. Mention must be made of *Mocissus*, though the name of this city were only known at the time of its re-edification by Justinian, who made it the metropolis of the third Cappadocia, giving it the name of *Justinianopolis*, which it has not retained: for this place is found at some distance from the passage of a river, which is the Halys, under the name of Moucious. *Garsaura*, which gives its name to a district, occupied the position of Ak-serai; and *Cadyna* that of Nigdeh, a city of some note. In the environs of a place named Bour, the vestiges of an ancient castle appear to be the fortrefs of *Nora*, or *Neroaffus*; where Eumenes, who had been secretary to Alexander, sustained a siege against the forces

of Antigonus. *Cybistre*, which Mount Argæus separates from Mazaca, is Bustereh. On the route which conducts from Konieh to the passes of Mount Taurus, Erekli is *Archelais*, a colony of the emperor Claudius, on one of the branches of the Halys; and not an Heraclea, as most travellers have imagined. *Nazianzus* was a place of little note, but illustrated by the birth of a father of the Greek church.

A branch of the river *Halys* issues from one of the Gorges of Taurus, and the *Sarus* rushes through another, before entering Cilicia. At the sources of these rivers the mountain prolongs one of its chains toward the north, called *Anti-Taurus*, by opposition to the more dominant ridge that encompasses a particular country called *Cataonia*. Two principal cities in this country were *Tyana* and *Comona*: the first was elevated to the dignity of metropolis in the second Cappadocia; and was remarkable for producing a celebrated pretender, named Apollonius. The other was distinguished by a college devoted to the worship of Bellona or Diana, the pontiff of which was a sovereign prince, who only yielded in dignity to the kings of Cappadocia. The *Sarus* issuing from Anti-Taurus passed through this city; which the position of a place named

El Bostan, or the Garden, appears to represent. There is no positive knowledge of the site of Tyana ; and it may be proper to add, that this is the city which appears under the name of *Dana*, in the march of the younger Cyrus. *Podandus* preserves its name in Podando. This place was much decried for the rudeness of its situation ; it being buried among the mountains, which here form a defile that affords a difficult passage from Cataonia into Cilicia. *Cucufus*, the gloomy place of exile of St. John Chrysostom, situated likewise in one of the gorges of Taurus, is named Cocson : and through these defiles lay the routes of the crusades towards Syria. *Dasmenon*, a castle on a lateral rock, according to Strabo, appears to be no other than the *Tzamandus* of the Byzantine historians, and which preserves its name under the modern form of Tzamaneni. It requires more actual knowledge of the country than we possess to indicate the positions of *Ariathia*, the residence of many kings ; or of *Arabissus*, of *Tonosa*, and *Musana*. Strabo was given to think that the greatest part of Cappadocia had no cities, at least in his time. The principal Roman camp in *Melitene*, one of the greatest prefectures of this country, took the form of a city under

under Trajan, with the same name ; and in the division of the less Armenia into two provinces, *Melitene* became metropolis of the second. Situated between the rivers Euphrates and *Melas*, which last may have thus denominated the country, it subsists in the name of Malaria ; and, in its jurisdiction, a city called *Arca* is known under the same name.

We must now pass to *Sebaste*, which being under Mithridates but a castle named *Cabira*, became a city under Pompey. The name which it still keeps, and which in Greek has the same signification with *Augusta* in Latin, was given to it, in honour of Augustus, by the queen-dowager of Polemon, king of Pontus. The river *Halys* flows in its vicinity ; and Mount *Paryadres* is not far distant towards the north. Sivas, as it is now called, was the metropolis of the first Armenia ; and was cruelly treated by Timur, who erased its ramparts, which a Seljukid Sultan had erected. It is now but an inconsiderable place, although the residence of a Beglerbeg, whose government extends over the country distinguished from Karaman and Anatoli by the name of Roum. This denomination, which was extended to the whole Greek empire by the Arabian Khalifs, is now confined to this territory,

territory, which made the eastern frontier of it. Between Sivas and the mountains, on the route from Tocat and Amasieh, a city named Artik-abad appears to correspond with the position of *Ariatbira*. But in the vicinity of Sebaste there is mention made of an almost inexpugnable fortress, situated on a steep rock among deep valleys, and where Mithridates had deposited his principal treasures. Its name, which was *Novus*, is retained by the Armenians in the form of Hesen-Now; but the Turks call it Kadj-hisar. *Nicopolis* in Armenia Minor, constructed by Pompey, after having forced Mithridates to retire to the Acilisene on the banks of the Euphrates, cannot be referred to any other position than that of a city, whose modern name of Divriki is the same with *Tephrice* in the Byzantines, notwithstanding that Tephrice and Nicopolis be found separately mentioned by one of these authors. The fortress of *Synoria*, or *Sinibra*, to which Mithridates, when vanquished, retired, is also known. Its modern name, pronounced by an Armenian, has appeared to be Sharvier; and there is a striking conformity in the circumstances of the respective positions. That which exists under the name of Derindeh indicates *Analibla*, which was otherwise called *Daranalis*.

Daranalis. The Euphrates is here contracted between two mountains, named *Capotes*; or, as the Armenians pronounce it, Kepouh. *Ara-brace*, which is mentioned by the Byzantians, preserves the name in Arabkir. It must be observed that *Camaches*, a strong place by its situation, but which is not mentioned before the times of the Lower Empire, retains the name of Kamak. The last place on this frontier, and garrisoned by a legion, was *Sataia*, in a position in every circumstance conformable with that of Arzingan.

CARIA, LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

CARIA.

THESE countries, which remain to be inspected, make the southern and maritime circuit. Caria, which is adjacent to the sea on the western and southern sides, cannot be more distinctly separated from Lydia than by the course of the river Meander. The *Cares*, and their language, were

were esteemed barbarous by the Greeks, who made establishments among them. They had inhabited isles of the Egean Sea, and had extended even to the coast of Lydia, before the arrival of the Ionian colonies. The *Leleges*, obliged about the time of the Trojan war to quit a maritime canton of Troas, retired into Caria, where they possessed many cities. And this is all that can be said concerning the more remote antiquity in Caria.

Before speaking of Miletus, Mount *Latmus* must be mentioned, the scene of the fable of Endymion, and which rises immediately from an opening of the sea. *Miletus*, which was situated towards the entrance of this little gulf, made the most southern of the Ionian cities: it was distinguished above all other Greek cities by the number of its colonies, which peopled the shores of the Propontis and Euxine, as far as the Cimmerian Bosphorus. It may be thought extraordinary that the actual state of a city, once so illustrious, should be unknown; for it is an erroneous opinion that a place named Palatsa represents it. It may be added, to the honour of Miletus, that Thales, who laid the foundations of philosophy among the Greeks, to whom the sciences owed

owed their nurture, was one of its citizens. The situation of *Iaffus*, at the head of a gulf which was thence called *Iaffus Sinus*, is recognized in that of Assem Kalasi: *Myndus* is still a place named Mindes. Crossing a narrow space of country which separates this gulf from another which succeeds, we find *Halicarnassus*, a city of Greek foundation, which became the residence of the kings of Caria; and which was ornamented with a superb tomb, erected by Artemisia to king Mausoleus, her husband. The birth of Herodotus, the most ancient of the Greek historians, and the defence made by Halicarnassus when besieged by Alexander, are circumstances which contribute to the fame of this city *. On the spot that it occupies is a castle, named Bodroun, which appears to have been erected by the knights of Malta, whose possessions extended on the coasts of the continent, as well as to the adjacent isles. At the opening of a gulf, which from a city named *Ceramus*, now Keramo, was called *Ceramicus*, and near to a long-projected

* The author has omitted the mention of Smyrna as the natal city of Homer, and Halicarnassus as that of the famous philologer and antiquarian Dionysius.

promontory named *Triopium*, now Cape Crio, was the city of *Cnidus*, distinguished heretofore for the devotion rendered to Venus, and now exhibiting but a mass of ruins. This canton of Caria having been occupied by Dorians, was named *Doris*; and the sea there forms a gulf which was called *Doridis Sinus*. The last of the maritime cities of Caria that shall be mentioned here is *Caunus*, which is thought to be the place named Kaiguez, not far distant from the mouth of a river called *Calbis*: this city was so remarkable for the insalubrity of the air, that it was said hyperbolically that the dead walked in it. The coast whereon it was seated was called *Peræa* Rhodiorum*, as being separated from Rhodes, to which it was subjected, by a ferry.

All that is known of *Alabanda*, one of the principal cities in the interior of Caria, is, that it was not far distant from the Meander. *Antiochia Mæandri* appears to have been replaced by a town named Iegni Shehr, or the New Town. The site of *Aphrodisias* is found in a place named Gheira; and that of *Stratonicea* in Eski Shehr, or the Old Town. The first had the rank of metropolis, in the province of Ca-

* From $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\omega$, *transito*.

ria ; the second, aggrandized under the kings of Syria, owed its name to Stratonice, wife to Antiochus Soter. *Mylaea*, a considerable city, where Jupiter was honoured with a particular worship by the Carians, subsists under the same name, although the quarries in its vicinity have caused it also to be called Marmara. The city is situated at some distance from the sea ; and its port, named *Physcus*, retains the name of Physco. All that can be said of *Alinda*, the residence of a princess in the time of Alexander, is, that there is reason to believe it situated in the canton of a principal city of the country, named Moglah : and *Tabæ* is well known in the name of Tabas.

But this section of Caria cannot be concluded without some notice of the adjacent isles of the Egean Sea. The name of *Sporades** is applied to them in general, to signify that they are dispersed. *Pathmos*, *Leros*, and *Calymna* preserve their names ; with a small alteration in the last, which is pronounced Calmine. It is well known how much the circumstance of the banishment of St. John, the apostle of the churches of Asia, has illustrated the first of these isles, but little remarkable in itself. *Cos*,

* From *σπόρας*, *dispersus*.

a considerable isle off the Ceramic gulf, had the glory of producing Hippocrates and Apelles, two men who held the first rank in their respective faculties. It preserves its name in the form of Stan-Co, where the preposition of place is recognized ; but, by a depravation singularly gross, it is called Lango by Europeans. *Nyfirus* is evidently Nifari ; while *Telos* has taken the name of Piscopia. The isle of Rhodes has a well-earned celebrity : the Rhodians signalized themselves particularly in the marine ; and the services rendered by them to the Romans, in the war against the last king of Syria, procured them extensive possessions on the continent. *Lindus*, *Camirus*, and *Ialysus* had preceded in this isle the foundation of a city named *Rhodus*, which remounts no higher than the Peloponnesian war, or about four hundred years before the Christian æra. It was in vain that Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes, or the taker of cities, held it besieged for a year. Having successfully resisted Mahomet II. it yielded at length to the efforts of Soliman II. in 1522. It may be added, that Lindo and Camiro are still names known in the isle of Rhodes ; and the little isle of *Carpathus*, now Scarpanto, lying in the mid channel between Rhodes and

Crete, had given to this channel the name of *Carpathium Mare.*

L Y C I A.

Contained between two gulfs, Lycia is encompassed by the sea on three sides. Mountains, which extend their branches in various directions through the country, cover it on the other side. It is recorded of the *Licii*, that having ports favourable for navigation, they had preferred the establishment of a good administration to the example of their neighbours of Pamphylia and Cilicia, who were addicted to piracy. At the head of the gulf which confines Lycia on the side of Caria, *Telmessus*, which was reputed for having very skilful magicians, takes a position similar to that which is given to a modern city named Macri; and although the name of *Glaucus* appears to have been proper to this gulf, it is also found denominated by that of its ancient city, as it now is by its modern. Along this gulf extends the ridge of Mount *Cragus*, of which a detached chain was distinguished by the name of *Anti-cragus*. The extremity of *Cragus* that is washed by the sea, forms what

is now named the Seven Capes; and *Chimæra* is a volcano in this mountain. *Xanthus*, the greatest city of Lycia, was situated upon a river of the same name, at some distance from the sea; and it is evident that the modern name of Eksenide, in the same position, is only an alteration of the primitive form. Advancing into the country, *Pinara*, at the foot of the Cragus, and *Tlos*, in a situation more interior, were principal cities. Near the sea, *Patara*, or, as it is now pronounced, Patera, was in possession of an oracle; between which, and that of Delos, it was pretended that Apollo equally divided his presence, by giving an alternate half year to each. *Myra* and *Limyra* are marked successively at the same distance from the sea; and the first, elevated to the dignity of metropolis in the province of Lycia, retains its name and site. The *Sacrum Promontorium*, where the coast, which hitherto tending to the east, turns northward, being covered with three shoals called *Chelidoniæ insulae*, is now named Cape Kelidoni. The elevation which Mount Taurus takes from this promontory, has been regarded as its commencement, whence it directs its ridge; and at the confines of Pamphylia joins itself to mountains, which from

Caria are continued along the north of Lycia. Two maritime places, which served as a retreat to the pirates of Cilicia, and which were taken and almost destroyed by Servilius Isauricus, succeeded to this promontory. *Olympus*, a great city, preserves only a castle on a very elevated site. That of *Phaselis*, to which it is thought a place now called Fionda corresponds, is remarkable for being adjacent to a passage so much contracted by a brow of Taurus, called *Climax*, or the ladder, that Alexander could not traverse it to enter Pamphylia without wading through the sea. In the environs of this city, a ground, from which fire issues, was for that reason named *Hephæstium**. It must be added, that the north of Lycia made part of a country called *Milyas*, which extended on the common frontier of Pisidia and Phrygia, in the neighbourhood of the mountains. But we cannot enter into a detail of positions on this frontier, through want of intelligence concerning the actual state of the country.

* Ἡφαεστος, Φαεστιον templum; ab ignis, ignis, et igni, exstincto.

PAMPHYLIA ET PISIDIA.

We thus comprise, under the same title, two countries, between which it would be difficult to determine the limits with precision. But what distinguishes them in general manner is, that Pamphylia borders the sea, while Pisidia occupies the interior country. To observe a natural order, we must first survey the maritime part. The position of *Olbia* appears to be that given to the modern city of Antalia, or, as it is commonly called, Satalia; for, at some distance from this, the site of the ancient *Attalea* manifests itself under the name of Palaia Antalia. The river *Cataractes*, called in the country Duden-Soui, ought to precede *Attalea*, according to Strabo; and the city therefore at the mouth of this river represents the ancient *Olbia*. The *Cestrus*, which succeeds, conducts at some distance from the sea to *Perga*, which took the rank of metropolis in the province of Pamphylia, and which appears to be concealed under the Turkish denomination of Kara-hisar, or the Black Castle, in a district called Tekieh. Further on was *Aspendus*, on the river *Eurymedon*. Ranging along the coast we find *Side*,

which seems to have taken precedence of Perga: for when Pamphylia was divided into two provinces, it became metropolis of the first. A port covered with many little isles, and called Candeloro, appears to correspond with this position. We are instructed concerning the situation of *Cibyra*, which was above, by the modern name of Iburar, without obtaining the same satisfaction in our search after places more considerable. Beyond the river *Melas*, or the Black, the limits of Pamphylia are extremely equivocal: *Coracefium* being attributed to Cilicia; and in another time, *Sydra*, which is more remote, being given to Pamphylia. On this shore there exists a place named Alanieh, seated on a rock that overlooks the sea, as *Coracefium* is described in antiquity; and although this place owes its present state to a Seljukide Sultan, it may be esteemed more ancient, and the same as the Castel Ubaldo of the marine atlases.

Advancing towards the interior country, we find *Termessus*, on the indeterminate limits of Pamphylia and Pisidia, situated before the defiles that gave entrance to the country of Mylas, which is mentioned in concluding the section of Lycia. It was the center of the little territory of *Catallus*, bounded by *Lycia* and Pamphylia,

phylia, and inhabited by the *Solymi*. This position appears to correspond with that of a place at the foot mountains, whose name of Estenaz * may be derived from a Greek word signifying defiles. In the interior of Pisidia, now named Hamid, *Cremina*, a strong place where the Romans established a colony, appears to preserve its name in that of Kebrinaz, which has an ancient castle on a high mount. Between this place and Sagalassus, was *Sandalium*, a fortress that no invader ever insulted. Isbarteh, a principal city in this canton, may owe this name to *Baris*, or *Baridos*. The position of *Lysone* concurs with that whose name is Ag-lafon, and not without analogy. *Trogitis* is disclosed in Egreder, or Egreli, on the borders of a lake of the same name: and the name of Haviran has some affinity with that of *Oroanda*. A city under Taurus, called by the Macedonian name of *Seleucia*, with the surname of *Ferrea*, may be concealed under that of Eushar, which a considerable town bears below the lake of Egridi. But the greatest city of Pisidia was *Selga*, of Lacedemonian foundation, and which had become so

* From στενός, angustus.

powerful as to be able to arm 20,000 men. It appears ascribed to Pamphylia, in a posterior age; but the site which it occupied is now unknown. *Fetnelissus* seems to have been adjacent, above Aspendus; and *Catenna* towards Homonada, which shall be mentioned in treating of Cilicia.

Isauria was a country adjacent to Pisidia; and the Isaurians were distinguished from the Pisidians by the violence and rapine which they exercised on their neighbours. Servilius, who was charged with the conduct of the war in this country, and who acquired from its success the surname of Isauricus, destroyed their capital called *Iaura*; which Amyntas, of whom Galatia has given us occasion to speak, re-established, after having dislodged a partisan who in this country held *Derle* and *Lystra*. The name of *Darb* properly denotes a gate; and this place may be represented by that called Alah-dag, at the passage of a high mountain. Among the places that are known at this day in Isauria, Bei Shehii, on a lake, is the principal; and above this, a position near another lake preserves, in the name of Kerali, that of *Ceralis*. We shall see that the name of Isauria has become proper to a part of Cilicia.

C I L I C I A.

Overlooked by the ridge of Taurus on the northern side, Cilicia borders the sea on the south, to the limits of Syria. The *Cilices* are first mentioned at a time when the weakness of the kings of Syria, and the divisions in their house, permitted this nation to exercise piracy with impunity; a practice which could not but be agreeable to the Ptolemies, enemies to the Seleucides, and which was not at first an object directly interesting to the Romans. But the predatory power, which extended to the maritime places as well as on the seas, having grown to such a height as to brave the Romans on the shores of Italy, Servilius Isauricus was sent to destroy the pirates. He, however, did but begin the work, which Pompey finished by a naval victory under Coracesium, and the consequent capture of this city, mentioned in the preceding section.

A part of Cilicia, extremely rude and mountainous, was distinguished by the surname of *Trachea**, which expresses in Greek its topical

* Τραχεῖς, *asper.*

character; and this is the first that presents itself after Pamphylia. A conformity in the aspect of the country with that of *Isauria* just described, caused this name to pass by continuity into this part of Cilicia, which appears thus denominated in the notices of the eastern empire. Among the Turks this canton is called *Itch-iil*, which signifies an interior country. Following the sea coast, *Selinus* occurs at the mouth of a river of the same name; and which, for having been the place where the emperor Trajan died, assumed the name of *Trajanopolis*; but it has since retaken its primitive denomination in the form of *Seleni*. At the foot of a steep mountain near the sea, and named *Cragus* as that in Lycia, an *Antiochia* has taken the diminutive form of *Antiocheta*. There is then recognized *Charadrius*, in Calandro. *Anemurium*, on a promontory opposite a point of land in Cyprus, has scarcely changed its name in the form of *Anemur*, or *Anemurieh*. The preposition of place being prefixed, it may make *Estenmür*, but not *Estelmür*, as expressed in the maps. The name of *Celeris* is found the Kelnar of the present day. The *Calycadnus*, or, as it is now called, *Kelikdni*, having its mouth between two

pro-

promontories, conducts to *Seleucia*, surnamed *Trachea*; to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, and as the capital of Cilicia Trachea. This city is still the principal one in the country, and preserves its name in that of Seletkeh. As to the inland positions, *Homonada*, on the confines of Isauria, in a situation very proper for a strong fortress, retains, under the name of Ermenak, a castle hewn out of a rock, and less disfigured by time or violence than most others of the same antiquity. We would fain, with equal precision, ascertain the situation of *Olba*, in the country named *Cetis*; as it was the see of a sacred college (founded by Ajax, son of Teucer), whose pontiff was sovereign.

From Cilicia Trachea we pass to that which, being less rugged, was called *Campestris*, or the Plains. The first place that presents itself on the shore is *Corycus*, where is mentioned a cavern or hollow, which produced saffron highly esteemed. This position preserves the name of Curco. Not far from it, a little isle named *Eleusa* contained a city named *Sebaste*, constructed by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, whom Augustus put in possession of Cilicia Trachea. A little river named *Lamus* gave to

this

this canton, which it passes through, the name of *Lamotris*; and that of Lamuzo still subsists. Not far from its mouth, *Soli*, an ancient Greek city, was reduced to an inconsiderable number of inhabitants, when Pompey established there the pirates who had been admitted to a capitulation, causing the place to take the name of *Pompeiopolis*. *Anchiale*, at a small distance from the sea, and which owed its foundation to Sardanapalus, still possesses the tomb, or cenotaph rather, of this prince, with an inscription which makes him speak in conformity to the maxims of sensuality adopted by the orientals. The expansion of the river *Cydus*, near the sea, forms a port at least a mile below the city of Tarsus; which this river traverses, at no great distance from its sources, in Mount Taurus. This is the river where Alexander endangered his life in bathing, from the extreme coldness of its waters. *Tarsus* was a great and populous city; and so much distinguished by the cultivation of literature and philosophy, as to maintain a competition with Athens and Alexandria, the most celebrated schools of antiquity. Having fallen into the hands of the Mahometans, it became the frontier of the two empires, and received new fortifications from the Khalif

Haroun

Haroun Arreskid. It exists under the name of Tarsous, but as subordinate to Adana, and even comprised in the modern district of this city.

Adana preserves its name and position on the river *Sarus*, or Seihoun, as it is now called. This river, after opening to itself a passage through Mount Taurus, and forming thereby the famous defile known under the name of *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, or the gates of Cilicia, renders itself into the sea where the shore retires so as to form two points called *Sari Capita*, or the Heads of Sarus. The *Pyramus* which succeeds has taken the name of Geihoun. At its mouth there is found *Ægæ*, in the name of Aias; *Mallus*, in Mallo; and *Mopsus*, or *Mopsu-estia*, in Messis. Ascending the same river, we find *Anazarbus*, which also bore the name of *Cæsarea*, particularly distinguished in this country; and on the division of Cilicia into two provinces, under the younger Theodosius, this city was elevated to the rank of metropolis in the second Cilicia; Tarsus preserving that dignity in the first. A canton named *Characene*, having a city called *Flavias*, makes itself known by the name of Kars, which is proper to a district contiguous to Anzarba, as it is now called.

Iycanitis

Lycanitis is another canton more remote, the same with *Lycandus* of the Byzantian authors, and which communicates to Mount *Ananias*, whereoy it is covered, the name of Al-Lucan. The place corresponding with a city named *Irenopolis*, and otherwise *Neronias*, in this canton, is not known. But *Germanicia* is recognized in the position of Marash; for we know that this city, now the chief place of a great government, is also called Banicia, by alteration of the ancient name; and detaching it from Cilicia, it has also been comprised in a province of Syria, called Euphratesien. The country that we have just been viewing, and its environs, correspond with that which in the time of the Croisades was called the kingdom of Leon, from the name of many Armenian princes; the first of whom arrived at the regal dignity towards the close of the twelfth century. Returning towards the sea, *Iffus*, the famous scene of a great victory of Alexander over Darius, and which gives the name of *Ifficus Sinus* to a gulf of the Mediterranean that penetrates deepest into the continent, retains its name under the form of Aïasse; and the river *Pinarus*, which is in the neighbourhood,

now

now named Deli-sou. *Nicopolis* * appears to owe this name to a famous victory also; although its position, distant from the sea, does not represent the field of battle: a place named Kenisat-asoud, or the Black Church, now occupies this site; which retained its ancient defences when Khalif Re Shid fortified it. *Epi-phania* may be applied to a place named Surfendkar. As to *Baiæ*, on the sea, it is sufficiently evident in Païas. The torrent named *Carfus* is found in the name of Mahersi, or Ma-kersi; and the traveller has only to cross it to find himself inclosed between Mount *Amanus* and the sea. It is here that Cilicia terminates; this passage being called *Syriæ Pylæ*, or the Gates of Syria. It concludes also our description of the first part of Asia; which, as well from the extent of the subject, as from the importance and celebrity of the objects that are contained in it, could not be treated with more brevity.

* From *νίκης*, *victoria*, and *νομός*, *civitas*.

II.

A R M E N I A,

C O L C H I S,

I B E R I A, A L B A N I A.

ARMENIA.

ARMINIA extends from the Euphrate eastward to the place where the Ku and Aras unite their streams, not far from thei mouth. It is contiguous on the north to th three countries assembled in this chapter, and which fill all the interval between the Euxin and Caspian Seas. Towards the south it i bounded by Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Medea It is a country much diversified with mountain and plains. The Euphrates and Tigris have her their sources ; and the Aras traverses the prin cipal part of the country from west to east. W hav

have seen Armenia not bounded by the Euphrates, but extending westward of that river in Cappadocia, under the name of Armenia *minor*, by distinction from the Armenia proper and *major*, which constitutes our present object. The fables published by the Greeks concerning the origin of this nation, and the name of the country, merit not the least consideration. Armenia appears to have been successively subjected to the great monarchies of the East: to that of the Medes after the Assyrian domination; and then governed by Satraps under the kings of Persia. The Seleucides reigned here till the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans. The governors who commanded in Armenia then rendered themselves independent. But this state fluctuating between two potent empires, and alternately ruled by the Romans and the Parthians, was considered by the latter as the portion for the cadet of the house of the Arsacides. It was the same under the second empire of the Persians; and the part confining on this empire was called *Perfarmenia*.

TO enter upon the detail of the country, we must follow the routes which travellers furnish, and depart from the position of Aitz-roum. It is known to the Byzantians only under the

name of *Arze*; to which is added the surname of Roum, denoting a place in the Greek empire: and they must be very ignorant of the subject in general who write this name Erzeron, as it appears in the maps. It is known that one of the streams that contributes to the Euphrates, runs by this city: a little below which, a place called *Elegia* discovers itself, in the name of Ilija, denoting hot baths. We believe that the name of *Gymnias*, which occurs in the retreat of the ten thousand, is found in that of Gennis. But a considerable place on the frontier of the Lower Empire, named *Theodosiopolis*, is now called Haffan-cala, and otherwise Cali-cala, or the Beautiful Castle. The *Araxes*, or *Aras*, is in this place but a rivulet; and the name of *Phafane*, which the Byzantians bestow on a canton traversed by the Aras at its entrance in Armenia, subsists in that of Pasiani, or Patin, as the Turks call it. Thus one is not surprised to find in Xenophon that the Greeks passed the Aras under the name of *Phasis*. It is proper here to remark that Armenia is separated from Colchis by the river *Acampus*, which is said to rush into the sea with such impetuosity, as to forbid all approaches to the shore. It is named *Boas* to-
wards

wards its source, which it has among the mountains inhabited by the *Tzani*, whose name was *Sanni*, according to the most ancient notice of this nation. The situation of Ispira on this river indicates that of *Hispiratis*, which Strabo speaks of as containing mines of gold. *Adranutzium*, a frontier place, as it is mentioned in the Byzantians, is found in Ardanoudji : and a canton named Tahofkari accords in local circumstances with *Taochi*, in the return of the ten thousand.

We now reassume the course of the Aras. It receives on the left shore a river which comes from an ancient city, whose present name of Anisi refers to that of *Abnicum* of the Byzantine historians. As to the name of this river, which is Harpasou, it differs in nothing from the *Harpasus* that we find in Xenophon, immediately after the passage of the Phasis, which we have remarked to be the Aras. This Harpasus of Xenophon, after having passed by Kars, is joined by another river, which more precisely retains the name of Harpasou. A canton in the north of Armenia, named *Chorzene*, owed its name apparently to this city of Kars ; and we find a city named *Chorsa* in Ptolemy. Descending the Aras a little, we encounter *Arnavria*, or Armavir, as the Armenians pronounce

it; which in their traditions is an ancient royal city. But it is still lower, and in a bend of the river, that the Armenian city most distinguished in history existed under the name of *Artaxata*, which it received from king Artaxias. This city is no longer in being, but its site is known. This must be distinguished from *Tibium*, mentioned in the history of the Lower Empire, and which is now pronounced by the Armenians *Tevin*. If the tradition of the country is to be credited, another royal city, to which the king **Valarsaces**, brother to the second of the Parthian **Arpacides**, had given the name of *Valarsapar*, existed in the place where the patriarchal church of *Eksmiazin* is now found. The population of these places has been exhausted to supply *Ertivan*, now the predominant city in their neighbourhood. *Naksivan* is a city distinguished in Armenia, by the opinion of its being constructed soon after the deluge; and we find *Naxuana* in Ptolemy. The country here extends in plains more than in any other part; and the *Aras*, towards the end of its course, separates it from the Media called *Atropatene*.

We proceed now to describe the parts which extend to Mesopotamia and Assyria. To the Euphrates, which has been already mentioned

as having its origin near to Arz-roum, is added another branch, whose sources, called in the country Bing-gheul, or the Thousand Fountains, form a river which appears to have been, that named *Lycus*. The river, of which the union of these two streams makes the commencement, is particularly called Frat. But there is still another Euphrates, which having its fountains further distant, becomes more considerable than the precedent at its junction. This Euphrates is that which, precisely under this name, the ten thousand passed in returning; and the same that Corbulon, charged with the conduct of the war in Armenia under Nero, makes issue from a district called *Caranites*, according to the report of Pliny. There are circumstances that authorize the application to it of the name *Arfanias*, which another river decidedly claims. This is what the Turks name Morad-siai, which signifies the Water of Desire. Ptolemy recognizes a twofold Euphrates, concerning which modern literati manifest an embarrassment which a further knowledge of the country will remove. The mountain whence the second Euphrates issues is called *Abus*, or *Abas*; and a city named *Sigua*, at the foot of this mountain, corresponds

with the position of a place named Baïazid. That of Diadine, which is lower, appears to find its name in *Daudyana*. The *Mauro-castrum* under the Lower Empire is evidently Malaz-kerd, because the signification is the same. *Moxoëne* forms a particular canton among many which Dioclesian acquired by cession of the king of Persia, and which is recognized in the name of Moush. The river which traverses it appears to be the *Teleboas*, which the ten thousand met with between the sources of the Tigris and their passage of the Euphrates. The space comprised between these two Euphrates, retains its name of *Acilijene* in that of Ekilis.

Between this Euphrates and Mount Taurus is a great country, whose name of *Sophene* is preserved in that of Zoph. A river named *Arfanius*, now Arsen, crosses this country, to discharge itself into the Euphrates, after having passed *Arfamafata*, a considerable place, whose name is preserved under the form of Simfat, or Shimshat. A little below, and at a place of the same name with the *Elegia*, or Ilija, by Arz-roum, the Euphrates pierces the chain of Mount Taurus; and this place is now called the Pass of Nushar. A fortress of this country above Simfat, called Kar-birt, is *Charpote* in the Byzantine

Byzantine authors. *Anzita*, which gives the name to a canton, appears to be the same with a place called Ansga ; and the fortress known by the name of Ardis appears to indicate the position of *Artagi-certa*, the same probably with *Artagera*, mentioned particularly on the occasion of a mortal wound which Caius, one of the nephews of Augustus, received there. *Balibiga*, the position of which, given in the neighbourhood of the Euphrates, takes in consequence that of the fortress of Palou, or Pali, the residence of a bey or governor. Approaching to Amid, *Argana* is found under the ancient name. *Amida* was not known, at least under this name, till the fourth century. From changes that took place about that time in the distribution of provinces, effacing even the primitive limits of countries, it happened that *Amida* was made the metropolis of a province of Mesopotamia. Constantius putting it in a state to cover this frontier of the empire, gave it the name of *Constantia*, which it has not retained : for that of Amid has remained ; and its walls, constructed with black stones, have caused it to be called Kara Amid ; although it is more commonly denominated Diar Bekir, the name of its district. But we must not omit to remark that there is mention made of a royal city of Sophene by

Strabo, under the name of *Carcathiocerta*; and the city of this name was situated on the Tigris, according to Pliny; whence arises a strong presumption that it is Amid which is thus spoken of under a former name, which expresses in its termination a place of defence. And this having been a barrier to the Greek empire, has under that of the Turks become the residence of a Beglerbeg.

The origin of the Tigris, which has been cited on the subject of the position of Amid, or Diar Bekir, is a subject of discussion. When we read in antiquity that the Tigris runs so near to the Arfanias that these rivers almost mix their waters, it is only to be understood of the branch which passes the city just named. Other rivers which join this below Amid are equally taken for the Tigris; but it may be said that the peculiar *Tigris* of Pliny is that distinguished by the name of *Nymphaeus*; and by that of Basiliifa, or Barema, in the oriental geography. On examining with attention the route of Xenophon, it will be found that the source of the Tigris which he met with, ought to be referred to this last river. It crosses two or more lakes; and that named *Thospitis* was so called from a town named *Ilospia*, which appearing afterwards under the name of *Arzaniorum oppidum*,

dum, communicated that of *Arzanene* to a canton; and it still subsists in the name of Erzen. A place mentioned in the notice of the empire under the name of *Cepha*, preserves this name in the form of Hesn-keif, on the borders of the Tigris, which nearly environs it by a remarkable involution. It is plainly to be seen that such a denomination as that of *Martyropolis* on the *Nymphæus* could not have had being till the time of the Lower Empire; and this city is now called Miafarekin. The chain of mountains which covers towards the north the sources of these several streams of the Tigris, appears to be the *Niphates* of the ancients, notwithstanding that the circumstances of Ptolemy's report do not justify this opinion.

Tigranocerta, although the prosperity of Tigranes its founder was of short duration, appears to have preserved after him the rank of a great city. It could not be far removed from the Tigris, since its distance from Nisibis in Mesopotamia is but thirty-seven miles. A very considerable river, named *Nicephorius*, flowed under its ramparts; and when we see the Greeks in Xenophon, after having cleared the Carducian mountains, and before arriving at the fountain of the Tigris, passing a river, which in the country was

was named *Centrites*, there can be no doubt that this river has something common in its course with that which has the Greek name of *Nicephorus*. It appears at present under the name of Khabour; and a city named Sered, towards the lower part of its course, may represent *Tigranocerta*. This southern part of Armenia would terminate the description of the country, if it were not judged expedient to comprise within these limits the great lake which has the name of *Arissä* in Ptolemy. It was on its northern side embellished with cities, which were better known to the Byzantine writers than they had been before: *Chaliat*, or *Aklat*, *Arzes*, or *Argish*, and *Perkri*. The city under the name of *Artemita*, in Ptolemy, appears to be that of Van. If Armenian history be to be credited, it owed its foundation to Semiramis, and it should in consequence have borne the name of *Semiramocerta*; as among the Armenians, Vani signifies a strong hold. Although it be common to call this lake by the modern name of the city, there may be also remarked an analogy between the name which Ptolemy furnishes and that of *Arzes*, or *Argish*. This canton of Armenia is called *Vaspurakan*, a name that appears to be employed by the Byzantine writers.

C O L C H I S.

COLCHIS, which the fable of the Golden Fleece, and the expedition of Jason and the Argonauts, have rendered famous in remote antiquity, borders the head of the Euxine Sea: being bounded on the east by Iberia, and covered by Caucasus towards the north. In the time of the Lower Empire the same country is called *Lazica*; and the name of *Colchi* appears to have been replaced by that of the *Lazi*, which anteriorly was only proper to a particular nation, comprised in the limits of what is now named Guria, on the southern bank of the Faz. That which is now known under the name of Mengril, or Odisci, on the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Phasis ascending towards the north, is only a part of Colchis, as is that more interior towards the frontier of Georgia, and called Imeriti. *Phasis* bears now, with the name of Faz, that of Rione, which comes from a branch of this river, called *Rheon* by the writers of the Lower Empire, and which unites with the Faz about fifty miles above its mouth. The writers of a higher antiquity, to whom the Rhcon does not appear to be known
(although

(although the *Rhoas* mentioned by Pliny may refer to it), take the right or southern branch peculiarly for the Phasis; as we see in Strabo, when he says that, in penetrating to Iberia, the Phasis must be passed more than a hundred times above *Sarapana*; the position of which Shorabani on the same river preserves. Positive intelligence of the country corrects an error in the ancient geography on the subject of this river, which is there represented as coming from the south before taking its course towards the west, like the Acamfis in the preceding section. Colchis is watered by a great number of rivers, whereof mention is made in the ancient monuments, but which are of too small importance to obtain a notice here.

To enter upon some detail of positions, we must first speak of a city of Greek foundation, as having existed under the name of *Phasis*, at the mouth of the river of the same name. On this river too, at some distance from the sea, *Æa* had been known to the Argonauts. But the principal city of Colchis, and the native place of Medea, was *Cyta*, now *Cotatis*, on the *Rheon*, a little above its junction with the other branch of the river. We have already mentioned *Sarapana*, which was a fortress in the interior country. *Scanda*, among

the

the Lazi, preserves the same name. There is no mention of *Archæopolis* till the reign of Justinian; yet as the principal place of the Lazi, and which defended itself against the Persians, it may be interesting to remark, that its position accords with that which in Mingrel is distinguished as an asylum of the princes of the country, under the name of Ruki. On the shore of the sea, *Dioscurias*, also named *Sebastopolis*, was in the earliest age the port most frequented in Colchis by distant as well as neighbouring nations, speaking different languages; a circumstance that still distinguishes Iskuriyah, whose name is only a depravation of the ancient denomination. The last place of the country was *Pityús*, the accusative whereof, or *Pityunta*, has made the modern denomination of Pitchinda: and, a little further, a passage contracted between the sea and a mountain was closed by a retrenchment called *Validus Murus*, or the Strong Wall; and this defile is still called Der-bend, which has a correspondent signification. The name Dandars, of an elevated place at some distance from the sea, between Iskuriyah and Pitchinda, indicates a canton of a particular people named *Dandari* in antiquity.

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Among

Among many nations distinguished between themselves, it is remarked that the *Abasci*, now beyond the limits of Mingril towards Pitchinda, appear heretofore about the center of Colchis. In Caucasus, the *Suani*, a powerful nation, were on the confines of Colchis, and the country which they occupied is still called Suaneti, which appears to be the ethnic of the nation. Many gorges of Mount Caucasus retain vestiges of retrenchments by which they were closed. *Scymnia* was a canton, whose name is thought to be found in Letskoumi, between Mengril and Imeriti. On the common limits of Iberia, Armenia, and Colchis, the *Moschi*, portioned between these three regions, caused the name of *Moschia* to be given to the country which they occupied, whose mountains covering the sources of the Euphrates communicate with the chains that reign through Pontus and the less Armenia.

I B E R I A.

It holds the middle in the space that extends from the Euxine to the Caspian Sea. Mountains detached from the ridge of Caucasus, by which it is covered towards the north, embrace

brace it on one side towards Colchis, and on the other towards Albania ; and thus interrupt the communication between the two seas. Its name of *Iberia* seems to be now confined to the part bordering on Colchis, which, as we have observed, is called Imeriti, by the change of a letter, according to the modern practice of the Levantine Greeks ; while the name of Georgia has prevailed over far the greater part of the country. A great river called *Cyrus*, issuing from the frontier of Armenia, traverses all this country to the limits of Albania ; and, after having received the Araxes, discharges itself into the Caspian Sea by two mouths, which retain the name of Kur. Iberia was not subjected to the Medes or Persians ; nor could it have been well known in the west before the Roman arms, under the conduct of Pompey, penetrated through Albania, to the Caspian Sea ; and till the affairs of Armenia occasioned discord with the kings of Iberia.

In a narrow pass, at the entrance of the country, where the *Cyrus* receives another river named *Aragus*, were two cities at no great distance from each other ; *Harmozica* on the greater river, and *Seumara* on the less ; and it may be presumed that these places were in the

neigh-

neighbourhood of Alkalzike, the capital of a government on this frontier of the Turkish empire. We would fain discover the position of *Zalissa*, which is mentioned by Ptolemy as the capital of Iberia. That which is commonly called Teflis, is Tblisi in the country, and denoting mineral fountains; and it is observed that the name of Tepliz is common to similar places in countries where the Slavonian language has prevailed. On the frontier of Colchis, a place called *Ideessa* had borne the name of *Pbrixus*, which, according to Greek fables, was antecedent to the arrival of the Argonauts in the country. In the remotest part of Iberia, towards the north, is a narrow passage through the mountains, called *Pylæ Caucaſiæ*, which was closed with a gate, and defended by a fortress named *Cumania*: and the bed of a torrent traversed this defile; as several torrents, descending from the mountains, are united to pierce the gorge called Tatar, or Tartar Topa, in the last of the ridges of Caucasus, and are discharged into the Caspian Sea, under the name of the river Terki. A vast country of plains then stretches from these mountains as far as the Palus Mæotis; and it was to shut the entrance of Iberia against the Sarmatian nations

assem-

assembled in these plains, that this passage was fortified. Under the Lower Empire these nations, among whom we distinguish the *Sabiri*, are called Hunns. In the time of Justinian, the fortress was in the possession of a Hunnic prince, and it is found cited in an Armenian manuscript under the name of Hounora-Kert.

ALBANIA.

It extends from Iberia eastward along the Caspian Sea to the Cyrus, which appears to separate it from Media Atropatena; and its limits remount this river to a stream, which it receives towards the frontier of Iberia, called *Alazon*, and which has not changed its name. The country was divided among many nations, which Pompey found united under a king. The people inhabiting Albania, less inclined to the culture of the land than those of Iberia, were occupied principally in the feeding of cattle. The mountains which cover this country are called *Dagh-istan**, from terms in use in the Turkish language: and as to the national name, or that of *Lefghi*, there is mention in antiquity of the *Leges*, or *Legæ*, as a Scythian

* *Dagh* signifies a mountain, and *istan* a country, or region, in the Persian language.

people of Caucasus, near the sea, and contiguous to Albania. The southern part, adjacent to the Kur, forms at present a province called Shirvan.

According to Pliny, the principal city of Albania was *Cabalaca*, which name is found in that of Kablas-var, on a river named Samura; and as this is the greatest in the center of the country, it may represent the *Albanus fluvius* of Ptolemy. A maritime city, under the name of *Albana*, might be represented by Niasabad, if a position more northern than the river, according to Ptolemy, did not suit better with that of Derbend. If a maritime city be sought for distant towards the south, to correspond with that of *Getara* in Ptolemy, Baku will be found to agree in the local circumstances, being a place remarkable for the springs of naptha or bitumen in its environs. Between the name of *Mamechia*, which we read in Ptolemy, and that of Shamaki, the capital of Shirvan, there is only a difference in the initial letter; which induces a suspicion of an error of the copyist. The object most remarkable in Albania is a defile between a promontory of Caucasus and the sea; the passage of which is closed by the interposition of a city, named by the Persians Der-bend;

by

by the Turks, Demir-capi, or the Gate of Iron ; and, by the Arabs, Bab-al-Abuab, or the Gate of Gates. This situation suits the application of the name of *Albaniæ Pylæ*, or the Gates of Albania. Adjacent as they are to the Caspian Sea, the name of *Caspiae Pylæ* would appear more proper to these than to the gates of Iberia before mentioned, to which the Romans nevertheless, who during the war in Armenia, under Corbulon, had prepared maps of the country, applied this name of Caspian. But a defile conducting, according to Strabo, from Albania into Iberia, and which must be the *Albaniæ Pylæ* that we see in Ptolemy, at a distance from the sea, is a topical circumstance at this day well known ; there being a similar passage through the Dagh-istan into the Kaketi of Georgia, and named in the country Tup Karagan.

III.

S Y R I A

E T

*PALÆSTINA,
MESOPOTAMIA.*

S Y R I A.

AMONG the countries of Asia, those which we proceed to describe are the most worthy to be known. The Syrian nation was not bounded by the limits which comprise Syria, but extended beyond the Euphrates in Mesopotamia; and we have also remarked, in treating of Cappadocia, that the people who occupied it, as far as the Euxine, were reputed of Syrian origin. Syria extends along the sea from the frontier of Cilicia, and comprehending Palestine, touches the limits of Egypt. Mount Taurus covers it towards the north; and to the course of the Euphrates, on the side of the east, succeeds an indefinite canton of the

the desert Arabia; which, turning to the south, stretches into the Arabia Petræa. The *Amanus mons*, detached from Taurus, extends a ridge to the mouth of the *Orontes*; and between the course of this river and the sea there reigns a continuity of mountains, which in divers places dividing into numerous ramifications, extend to the northern parts of Palestine. Syria is in other places composed of plains, which become more vast as they extend towards the Desert. In this space, the *Orontes* is the only considerable river; and which, after having directed its course northward as far as Antioch, is reflected south, and discharged into the sea soon after. Besides its name, which is not yet obsolete in the country, it is called *el Asi*, or the reversed; alluding to the contrariety of its course to that of the Euphrates, Tigris, and many other rivers of the east: and this name of *el Asi* appears to have affinity with that of *Axius*, which we find appropriated to the river that passes by Apamea, which is the *Orontes* itself. But it is more reasonable to believe that the name of the principal river of Macedon should be applied to the river which had the same advantage in Syria; since under the Macedonian domination it was the practice to

transpose Macedonian names to corresponding rivers and cities in the conquered countries. We shall not here mention the Jordan, as it peculiarly appertains to Palestine.

In the dismemberment which the empire of Alexander suffered after the death of this conqueror, Seleucus Nicator having become the most powerful of princes among whom this empire was portioned, possessed the great division of it, extending from the Ægean Sea to India. But the insurrection of the Parthians, which happened under Antiochus II. grandson of Seleucus, deprived the successors of that prince of the eastern provinces ; and Antiochus III. in the war that he had with the Romans, lost that part of Asia which was situated beyond Mount Taurus, with regard to Syria. Great divisions in the house of the Seleucides having at length extremely enfeebled this power, Tigranes, king of Armenia, took possession of Syria ; and, when reduced by Pompey to confine himself within his proper limits, his conquest became a province of the Roman empire. A situation bordering upon the Parthian empire, which was the second empire of the Persians, must have made the defence of this province an object of the greatest importance. Syria

con-

constituted by much the greatest part of that *Diæcœse* (for so the great departments established before the end of the fourth century were named) called *Oriens*; comprising Palestine, a district of Mesopotamia, the province of Cilicia, and the isle of Cyprus. By a division of primitive provinces, there appear five in the limits of Syria: two Syrias, *Prima*, and *Secunda*, or *Salutaris*; two Phœnicias, one properly so called, and the other surnamed *Libani*, by the extension of the anterior limits of *Phœnice*; and finally, the *Euphratensis*. In the sacred writings Syria is called *Aram*. The Arabs now give it the name of *Sham*, which signifies, in their language, the left, from its situation being such on facing the east. To enter into a detailed description of the country, we shall depart from the sea at the limits of Cilicia, and ascending the Orontes to Damascus, return thence to visit the parts watered by the Euphrates. The coast of Phœnicia is reserved for a particular object, to which the isle of Cyprus will naturally connect itself.

THE first position that occurs is *Alexandria*, surnamed *Cata Isson*, or near Ilius, at the head of the bay called *Issicus*, well known to be that of Alexandretta, or, as the Syrians call it, Scan-

derona. *Rbosus*, on the same shore, also retains its name. On the declivity of the mountains, not far distant from the shore, *Pagræ*, on the route which conducts to Antioch, is Bagras. *Antiochia*, the residence of the kings of Syria, and founded by Seleucus Nicator, was one of the most potent cities of the east. It was called *Theopolis*, or the Divine City, when Christianity became the dominant religion ; and it may be remarked that, in the bosom of this city, the name of *Christiani* first began to distinguish those who made profession of this faith. It preserves its name among the Arabs under the form of *Antakia*, but almost depopulated ; though the solidity of the walls which environ it has resisted the ravages of time, as well as the calamities to which the city has been subjected. These walls border the left shore of the *Ogontes*, tending towards its mouth ; and, on the other, ascend the heights by which the modern city is commanded. To distinguish it from many other places of the same name, it was surnamed *Epi Daphne*, or near *Daphne*. This *Daphne* was four or five miles lower down, in a place which groves of laurel and cypresses, and cool fountains, rendered delightful;

and

and which is now called *Beit el Ma*, or the House of Water*.

Seleucia, on the sea, near the mouth of the *Orontes*, was also a work of *Seleucus Nicator*; and, from its situation at the foot of a mountain named *Pierius*, was farnamed *Pieria*: but it was more distinguished for giving the name of *Seleucis* to a part of Syria, extended on the *Orontes* in ascending. The site of this city is known under the altered name of *Suweidia*. On the opposite side of the *Orontes* is mount *Cafius*, from whose summit it was said, by an extravagant hyperbole, that both the morning's dawn, and the evening's twilight, might at the same time be seen.

* This is among the places by comparison with which Milton illustrates his Paradise :

Not that fair field
 Of Enna, where Proserpine, gathering flow'rs,
 Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis
 Was gather'd, which cost Ceres all that pain
 To seek her through the world ; nor that sweet grove
 Of DAPHNE, by ORONTES, and th' inspir'd
 Castalian spring, might with this Paradise
 Of Eden strive ; nor that Nyseian isle
 Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham,
 Whom Gentiles Ammon call, and Libyan Jove,
 Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
 Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye.

Seleuco-

Seleuco-belus is a position on the Orontes, and its present name is Shagr. *Apamea*, situated between the Orontes and a lake, holding a place among the principal cities of this country, assumed the rank of metropolis of the second Syria. It was constructed by Seleucus Nicator, who entertained his elephants there, the number of which was said to amount to five hundred. This position has been erroneously taken for that of Hamah; the name of Apamea being still extant in Farnieh, attended with identical circumstances of situation. The name *Marsyas*, of a river, seems communicated to an adjacent castle, which is called Berzieh, although this place appears to have borne the name of *Lyrias*. *Thebelmenissus* has changed its name to Sermin; but the identical position of *Marra* is not known by any modern name. Continuing to ascend the Orontes, we find *Larissa* in Shizar; and *Epiphania*, or the Illustrious in Greek, in Hamah; it having reassumed its primitive Syrian name of *Hemath*, in conformity to the practice of many cities whose names had been changed by the conqueror. We may be allowed to remark here, that Abulfeda, the author of a body of Oriental Geography,

phy, reigned in this city, with the title of Sultan, in the fourteenth century.

Immediately above Hamah, on the Orontes likewise, the position of *Arethusa* accords with that of a place named Restan. *Emesa*, which had a famous temple of Elagabalus, or the Sun, retains its name in the form of Hems, at no great distance from the Orontes on the right. *Laodicea*, surnamed *Libani*, by distinction from another Laodicea of Syria, on the sea, occupied the position of a place called Iouschiah. *Iabrud* preserves the name Iabrud; and another place, farther distant from the river, indicates, in the name of Kara, the position of *Carræ*. We are thus conducted to *Damascus*, whose name is pronounced Demesk in the country. This city, which does not yield in celebrity to any in Asia, was the metropolis of the Phœnicia of Libanus. The beauty of its situation in a valley, which currents of water fertilize and refresh, render it famous among the Orientals under the name of Goutah Demesk, or the Orchard of Damascus; and are documents of the high antiquity of this city, as they have always occasioned it to revive after calamities that had well nigh annihilated it at different periods. A river, named by the Greeks *Chry-*

forboas, or the Current of Gold, otherwise *Bardine*, whence the modern name of Baradi is derived, divides in many channels, which stream through the city as well as in the environs. Above Damascus, *Abila*, surnamed *Lysanit*, or of *Lysanias*, a governor of that name, is now called *Nebi Abel*, or the Prophet Abel, after the immediate son of the parent of human kind. At the bottom of an adjacent valley, *Heliopolis** preserves, under its primitive name of *Baalbek*, a magnificent temple dedicated to the divinity to which it owed its denomination, both in the *Syriac* and *Greek*. The valley is inclosed between two parallel ridges, which are *Libanus* and *Anti Libanus*; the first having its exterior declivity towards the sea; while the second regards Damascus. And the name of *Aulon*, given to this valley, denotes a hollow in the *Greek*. It is now named *el Bekah*; and this district of country, extending to the sources of the *Orontes*, was called *Cæle Syria*, or the concave Syria, from its local character.

We proceed now to survey the course of the *Euphrates*, beginning with that country which is distinguished by the name of *Comagene*, on

* From *ἥλιος*, *sol*, and *πόλις*, *civitas*.

the declivity of Taurus and Amanus, forming the northern extremity of Syria. It was governed by kings, who were thought to have been of the race of the Seleucides, before it was united to the empire under Vespasian. It is found afterwards confounded with the province of Euphratesien, of which it made a part; being mentioned in the Oriental Geography under the name of Kamash. *Samosata* is its capital, situated advantageously on the Euphrates, at the apex of a great parabola, by which this river, which hitherto appears to direct its course to the Mediterranean, turns suddenly towards the east and south. This city is still known by the name of Semifat. Remounting the Euphrates, the strong places of *Barsalium* and *Claudias* appear under the names of Bersel and Cloudieh. Apart from the river *Perre*, *Lacabena*, and *Zapetra*, are places known under the forms of Perrin, Lacaben, and Zabatra. *Pendenissus*, which an expedition of Cicero, during his government of Cilicia, seems to recommend to notice, appears to be a place known under the name of Behesni. *Syco-basilisses*, situated upon a Roman way, should be the same with *Sochos*, mentioned in the march of Darius to meet Alexander at Issus. The name

of *Dolice* is preserved in that of Doluc, to a castle on a chain of mountains, which, detached from Amanus, is prolonged towards the Euphrates. The ancient name of *Deba* is recognized in the modern one of Ain Tab, a city of some consideration. *Zeugma** was the principal passage of the river, as its name evinces; and an ancient fortress by which it was commanded, is called Roum Cala, or the Roman Castle; to which we may add, that, on the opposite shore, there is a place named Zegm  . The most considerable city in this part of Syria, and which became metropolis of the Euphratesien, was *Hieropolis*†, or the Sacred City, so called by the Macedonians, from its being the seat of the worship of Atergalis, a great Syrian goddess; but named by the Syrians *Bambyce*, or *Mabog*. Its name is written Menbigz by the oriental geographers, and subsists in a place much degraded from its ancient lustre. *Batn  * was distinguished by the allurements of its situation, which caused it to be compared with Daphne, by Antioch; and by the actual name of Adaneh, properly signifying a delightful dwelling, its position is known.

* *Zeugma*, *coniunctio*, or the *bridge*, emphatically.

† From *iepos*, *sacer*.

But a city which, under the Macedonian princes, received the imputed name of *Beræa*, has become the most powerful and opulent of the Syrian cities, and is now known by an alteration of its more ancient denomination of *Chalybon*. And though through common usage it be called Alep*, the name should be written Haleb; since the Syrians themselves write it with a double aspiration, as Hhaleb, therein preserving analogy with the name of which it is formed. The name of Beria also is not altogether obsolete in the country. The river which passes by it occurs in the *Anabasis* of Xenophon, under the name of *Chalus*, and is now called Koeic. It loses itself in a lake below the site of a city, the Greek name of which, *Chalcis*, had supplanted the Syriac denomination Kinnedrin, little known at present in the vestiges of a place which the Franks call the Old Alep. This city, which was considerable, communicated to its environs the name of *Chalcidice*; as the preceding caused its canton to be distinguished by that of *Chalybonitis*. And the district of *Cyrrhus*, another city at the foot of the mountains north of Beria, and which preserves

* The Venetians called it Aleppo, by which name it appears also in our maps.

the name of Corus, was called *Cyrrhestica*. On the other side, in receding from Chalcis towards the south, we find *Androna* in the name of Andreneh, *Salaminias* in Salémiah, and *Seriane* in Esrieh.

Approaching the Euphrates again, *Barbalissus* is recognized in the position of Belés; and we meet with it in tracing the march of Xenophon, or of the younger Cyrus rather, as the situation of a palace of *Belefs*, who had been satrap of Syria. At a little distance from the river, on a vast plain, which was called *Barbaricus Campus*, and by the Arabs now named Siffin, we find *Resapha* under the same name; that of *Sergiopolis*, which the veneration of a saint had given to the same place, being forgotten. *Sura* preserves the name of Surieh, on the same river; and *Zenobia* is found in Zelebi. *Thapsacus*, a renowned passage of the Euphrates, by which Alexander entered Mesopotamia *, and inclined towards the Tigris to fight Darius on the plains of Assyria, is named el Der in the country, and

* Three years previous to this period, Darius crossed here, after his defeat at the battle of Issus; and fifty-nine years before that, the younger Cyrus passed in his expedition against his brother, and was said to have been the first who forded the river at Thapsacus.

Porto Catena in the Lingua Franca*. *Gadirtha*, which by this Syrian name is a place known to be fortified, corresponds with the position of Rahabeh. *Auzara* exists under the same name, though written Osara. A little lower, the position of a castle named Horur, or Gorur, is remarkable for the advantage of indicating a place which Pompey, in reducing Syria, decided as a term of the Roman empire under the name of *Oruros* according to Pliny. We shall conclude this section with a notice of the famous city of *Palmyra*, which gives the name of *Palmyrene* to a vast plain that is united to the Desert Arabia. The foundation of this city is attributed to Solomon, by Josephus the historian; and the name of *Tadamora*, which he applies to it, remains in that of *Tadmor*†, a Syrian

* As the Turks denominate the western nations of Europe without distinction Franks, so the mingled dialect which they speak within their dominions is properly called Lingua Franca.

† If *Tadmor*, as Mr. Volney informs the readers of his Travels, signify in the Syriac language a grove of palm trees, this city should, in conformity to that name, have been called *Phœnixopolis*. But seeing that it is named *Palmyra*, we may be allowed to seek another root for it. The Macedonians, when they conquered Syria, finding this city a mart established, might have given it a name formed of *παλαι*, *pridem*, and *μυρα*, *fundens*. There have been already mentioned a *Myra* and *Limyra* in Lycia.

name, whose signification seems to have suggested the Greek denomination of Palmyra. This city, by its centrical position between two great empires, and by holding the same relative situation to the two seas, by which it maintained a great commerce between these divisions of the ancient hemisphere, rose to great opulence and renown. The great power of Odenatus and Zenobia, under the reign of Gallienus and Aurelian, is well known; and the remains of lofty edifices interspersed among the cabins of a few Arabs, manifest the former magnificence, and the present wretchedness, of Palmyra.

PHœNICE ET CYPRUS.

Every one knows how much the Phœnicians distinguished themselves by navigation, from which their commerce derived its extension and aggrandizement. Confined to a margin of land between the sea and mountains, they could only acquire power by the means which they employed, and which were so successfully exerted as to enable them to form establishments, not only on the shores of their own sea, but also on those of the Western Ocean. The Arts owed both their birth and their perfection to them.

them. It was a Phœnician who introduced into Greece the knowledge of letters, and their use; and artists brought from Tyre presided over the construction of the temple with which Solomon embellished his capital city.

In the description of this maritime part of Syria, we shall take our departure from Laodicea, which was a Phœnician city, before it became a Greek one by renovation under Seleucus Nicator. It then took the name of *Laodicea*; which, distinguished by its maritime situation, was surnamed *ad Mare*; and its name has suffered scarce any alteration in the present form of Ladikieh. Although Phœnicia be sometimes mentioned in a manner that would prolong its extent as far as the limits of Egypt, we deem it expedient here to stop at Tyre, that we may not take from Palæstine what it would have a right to reclaim. Immediately succeeding to Laodicea *Gabala* exists in Gebileh. The site of *Paltus* is unknown; but *Balnea* is found in Belnias. *Marathus*, at some distance from the sea, is a little place called Merakia. The mountains which overlook these cities were occupied by a particular people, whose name of *Nazarini* subsists in that of Nassaris. *Aradus* is a rock two hundred paces in the sea, less than a mile in circuit,

but which nevertheless contained a populous city, and powerful among those of Phœnicia. Its name in the present form is Ruad. *Antaradus*, situated opposite on the shore of the continent, is now named Tortosa. A river named *Eleutherus*, at which Phœnicia commenced according to some authors, has changed its mouth, in directing its course farther from Tortosa than heretofore. It is named now Nahr-kibir, or the Great River; which addition it might merit by comparison with the streams that run into the sea upon this shore. Retiring from the sea, we must mention *Raphaneæ*, whose name is recognized in that of Rafineh. On a mountain in its environs, a fortress named Masiat was the residence of the Ishmaelite prince of the Assassins*, celebrated in the time of the crusades. The name of *Demetrias* was given to a city whose Syrian name is Akkar. *Arce* retains the name of Arka; and *Simyra* and *Orthofia* are found in Sumira and Ortosa. The name of *Tripolis* takes the form of Tarabolus among the Turks. A river issuing from the highest summits of Libanus discharges itself into the sea after

* This name is derived from the Arabic verb *baf*, to surprise; and was introduced by the crusaders into European languages.

passing through a deep valley where, in a monastery called Kanobin, resides the patriarch of the Maronites, by whom this river is called *Nahr Kadés*, or the Sacred River; and this ravine makes a part of the valley of *Kesroan*. The ridge of a mountain projects into the sea, a steep promontory, whose name of *Theo-prosopon* signifies the divine countenance. Then *Botrūs* appears in Batroun; and *Byblus* in *Gebail*. The *Fluvius Adonis* has taken the name of *Nahr-Ibrahim*; and the *Lycus*, or the *Wolf*, is *Nahr Kelb*, or the River of the Dog. *Aphaca*, a city infamous for prostitution, was destroyed by Constantine. *Berytus*, among the number of the principal cities of *Phœnicia* abscinding the termination, is called *Berut*; and beyond the river *Tamyras* or *Nahr-Damur Porphyron*, which intercepts the passage between the foot of the mountain and the sea is named *Rumeilé*. The mountains of this part of *Phœnicia* are those which the *Druses* occupy, who are said to be descended from the crusaders who took refuge here after the loss of *Palæstine*.

We arrive now at *Sidon*, which was distinguished by a degree of power and opulence beyond the competition of any other city in *Phœ-*

nicia, except Tyre. By use it is called Seïde, although a place at some distance from the sea, towards the mountain, preserves precisely the name of Sidon. Between this city and Tyre, *Sarepta* preserves its name in Sarfond. A river which renders itself into the sea a little on this side of Tyre, after having run the whole length of a valley which we have mentioned under the name of El Bekah, is called Casemieh towards its mouth, which signifies separation; but elsewhere Leitoni, or Lanté: and there can be found no other river to which that named *Leontos* can be so well referred. There were two cities of the name of Tyre, *Palæ Tyrus*, or the Ancient, and *Tyrus* placed on an isle; but the time of the transmigration is not well known. The ruins of the first furnished Alexander with materials for constructing a mole or causey, which joined the continent to the insulated city, and which time has rather consolidated than impaired. Tyre, which yielded to Sidon in antiquity, at least equalled it in renown; and the famous purple dye contributed to the maintenance of its wealth. Its name in the oriental languages is *Sur*. The Franks, who rendered themselves masters of this

this city, lost it again towards the end of the thirteenth century ; and it is now buried in its ruins.

THE Isle of Cyprus extends in length from a promontory in the east named *Acamas*, and now bearing the name of the Holy Epiphany, to another in the west called *Dinaretum*, now Cape Saint Andrew. The channel which separates the northern shore between these promontories from Cilicia, was called *Aulon Cilicius*, or the Cilician Strait. The southern shore of the island is divided into two parts by a point of land, whose name of *Curias* is changed into that of Gavata, otherwise Della Gatté. This island is not spacious enough to have large rivers : but it has many mountains ; of which the most elevated and most centrical was named *Olympus*, and is now called Santa Crocé. It is thought that its mines of brass or copper caused it to be called *Cupros**, or rather that this metal owes the name which distinguishes it to that of the island. The Turks call Cyprus Kibris ; the Arabs Kubrous ; and we should do well to abstain from the practice of writing it Chypret,

* *Kυπριος, cuprum.*

† The reader will perceive that it is only the French orthography that is here alluded to.

which disguises the form of the name, and is only derived from the Italian mode of pronouncing the initial letter. This island had received Phœnician tribes, before Greek colonies posterior to the war of Troy came to establish themselves in it. Under the domination of the kings of Persia it was portioned into particular principalities, to the number of nine. Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, conquered it; and it was in possession of a prince of the house of the Ptolemies when it was seized by the Romans. Although many Khalifs had endeavoured to become masters of it, it was not lost to the Greek empire till towards the end of the twelfth century, and it has not been subjected to the Turks more than two ages.

The principal city of Cyprus was *Salamis*, which, having been overwhelmed by an inundation of the sea, occasioned by an earthquake, was re-established under the name of *Constantia*, in the fourth century; and although it was depopulated towards the end of the seventh, by transmigration of its inhabitants, yet the name of *Constanza* remains to the site which it occupied. *Pedæus*, or *Pedio*, the most considerable of the rivers of this island, had its mouth here. The place which has since become the principal

in the island, and not far distant from the former capital, is Famagouste, or rather Amogoste, as the Cyprian Greeks pronounce it, and derives this name from a sandy cape adjacent, called *Am-mochostos* *. There were two cities of the name of *Paphos* : the more ancient, which had received Venus when issuing from the foam of the sea ; and a new one which has prevailed, preserving its name under the form of Bafo, or Bafa. We have three cities to cite in this interval between Salamis and Paphos. *Citium*, the native place of Zeno, author of the Stoic Philosophy, and which is now called Chiti. *Amathus*, a Phœnician rather than a Greek city, but where Venus was not less honoured than at Paphos, and whose site is called Linmeson Antica. And lastly *Curium*, which is thought to have occupied the position of a place now named Piscopia. On the northern coast, a city called *Arfinoë*, among many of the same name in Cyprus, corresponds in local circumstances with a place named Poli. *Solæ* retains the name of Solia ; *Lapethus* is Lapito ; and *Chitrus*, somewhat retired from the sea, is Citria, or otherwise Paleo Chitro. *Carpasia* appears to have been a canton filling the eastern and most contracted extremity of the island.

* From *αγρός, arena.*

The modern capital is known commonly by the name of Nicofia, which comes from *Lefecofia*, anciently called *Ledra*. *Trimithus* is recognized in the name *Trimitusa*, which appertains to a small village. And we think that we discover *Idalium*, as well by the pleasantness of its situation, as by the analogous name of *Dalin*.

PALÆSTINA.

UNDER this title we comprehend all the country extending south from the limits of Syria, or properly the Cœle-Syria, to Arabia Petrea: and this space is bounded on the west by the sea called in the Bible the Great Sea, and confined by Arabia Deserta on the eastern side. Though the country is mountainous, it is not abundant in streams: we know of but one river that merits the appellation; and this is the *Jordanes*, or *Jordan*, which rising from a mountain named *Hermon*, a branch of Anti Libanus, falls into a lake named *Genesareth*, otherwise the Sea of Tiberias. Thence it issues

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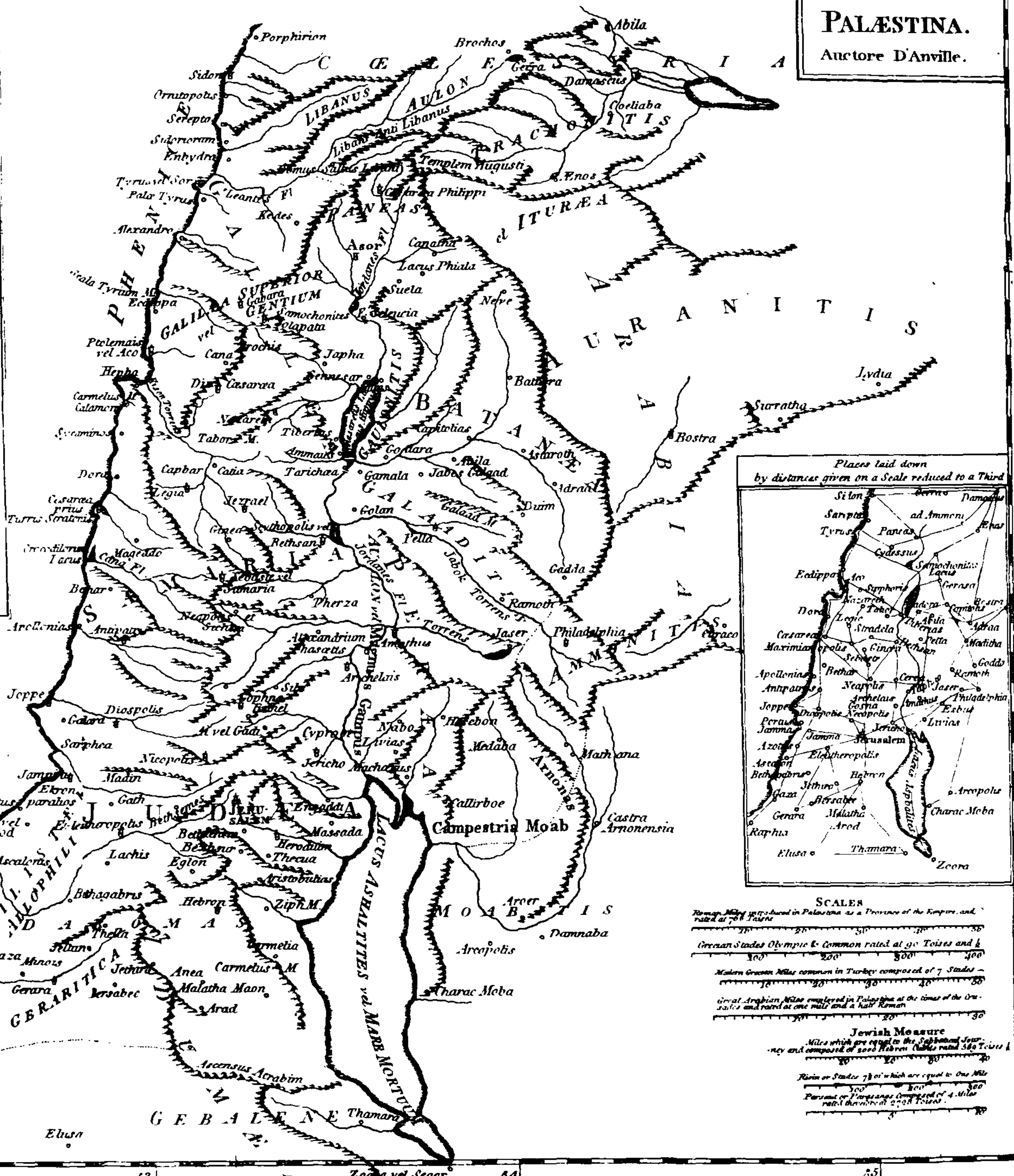
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PALESTINA.

Auctore D'Anville.



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again to water a spacious valley called *Aulon*, or *Magnus Campus*; at the aperture of which it loses itself in a lake much more spacious than the precedent, named the Dead Sea, and the Salt Sea, in the sacred writings; *Asphaltites Lacus*, or the Bituminous Lake, in the Greek and Roman authors; and *Almotanah*, or the Stinking, by the Arabs. And the Jordan is called by these *Nahr-el-Arden*. Several torrents will occur on surveying the country in detail.

It is agreed that the name of *Palæstina* is derived from the Philistines. For notwithstanding that the Hebrew people established themselves in Canaan, the Philistines maintained possession of a maritime country, which extended to the limits of Egypt. And there is reason to believe that it was the Syrians who, by a greater attachment to this people than to a nation originally foreign in the country, have given occasion to the extension of the name of Palæstine, which is found in history at the time of Herodotus, and which the Jewish writers have since adopted in the same extent. The people of Juda, transported to Babylon by Nabucodonosor, had obtained liberty from Cyrus to return to their native country; and the Jewish nation, since this return, extending them-

themselves as well in what composed the kingdom of Israel as that of Juda, diffused the name of *Judæa* over the same space; and this was the name of the kingdom possessed by Herod. But, in the enumeration of the provinces of the empire, it is recognized only by the name of Palæstine: and, in the first years of the fifth century, this name was communicated to three provinces; first, second, and third. And because this last occupied Arabia Petrea, we shall regard it as foreign to our present subject.

This distinction is incompetent to the thorough knowledge of a country, which divides with some others the greatest celebrity in history. A particular discussion however, more intricate than interesting, concerning the different Canaanite people established in the country before the conquest of it by Joshua, is not apposite to a work of this nature. Nor can we delineate, but in a manner vague and general, the several tribes which composed the Hebraic or Israelitish people.

All that country which was comprised between the Dead Sea, the Great Sea, and the limits of Egypt, was destined to *Juda*. But *Simeon* also occupied a place in this extent, towards

wards the country which the Philistines preserved, and on the confines of Idumea; Beer-sabée being of his portion. In such a distribution it can hardly be conceived that this tribe was of the ten who obeyed Samaria rather than Jerusalem. *Benjamin*'s tribe was contiguous to that of *Juda*, towards the north. Its limits embraced Jericho and Bethel; and from Bethoron declining south towards Kiriath-jearim must have comprehended Jerusalem, in passing through the valley Ben-hinnon, which Sion bounds on the south. The map will indicate these positions, which are cited (though here out of place), the better to delineate the subject. *Dan* was placed at the same height towards the sea, in ascribing to it Accaron and Jamnia. The confines of these two tribes were common to that of *Ephraim*, which touched the Jordan, and extended on the sea to the torrent named Cana. The half tribe of *Manasse* was contiguous to the tribe of Ephraim; which was bounded on the east by the Jordan, and on the west by the sea as far as Dora, at the foot of Mount Carmel, on the limits of Ahser. We see it claiming the possession of Bethsan, although this part of the Jordan had fallen to *Issachar*, who occupied Jezraël, and whom

whom the Tabor limited towards the north. This mount separated him from the tribe of *Zabulon*, whose extension on the lake of Genesareth may be disputed. The borders of this lake belonged to the tribe of *Naphtali*, which terminating the country towards the north, confined towards the west with *Asher*, whose portion bordered the sea from Mount Carmel to Sidon, including the city of Tyre; which was, notwithstanding, never subjected to his tribe. There remain to be recounted the tribes of *Reuben* and of *Gad*, and a half tribe of *Manasse*, who obtained their lots on the east side of the Jordan. The first of these commenced at the torrent of Arnon, on the limits of Moab; the second was adjacent, towards the north; and the third was prolonged on the eastern shore of lake Genesareth, and beyond that, to the extremity of the country possessed by the Israelites. It is well known that the posterity of *Levi*, reserved for the hierarchy, were invested with the government of several cities, interspersed throughout the territories of the other tribes, and were called *Levites*.

The extinction of the kingdoms of Juda and Israel destroyed all traces of this division of country. After the return from captivity, and during

during the times of the second temple, we distinguish four principal countries: *Judæa*, *Samaria*, *Galilæa* on this side of the Jordan, and *Peræa*, a denomination which denotes the country that is the subject of it to be beyond this river. We find also the name of *Judæa* appropriated specially to the greater part of the country, and to which the Jewish nation owe their distinguishing appellation. *Judæa Proper* occupied the south, *Galilea* the north, and *Samaria* filled the intermediate space. Different districts, under the title of *Toparchies*, mentioned as belonging to *Judæa*, indicate its limits on the side of *Samaria*, between the *Jordan* and the sea. A place named *Ginæa*, attributed to *Galilea*, pressed on the other side of *Samaria*.

In treating of the *Peræa*, we shall speak of cantons separated from that which is more precisely so denominated; and withal, of a particular province distinguished by the name of *Arabia*.

J U D Æ A,

The predominant city in this part, as in all the country, is *Jerusalem*, or *Hierosolyma*; which, according to some authors, is the same with

with *Salem*, the residence of Melchisedec. It is sometimes called *Jebus*, for having been held by the Jebusites, a Canaanite people; and from whom it was taken by David, who made it his residence. This is the *Cadytis* of Herodotus, who says that it was taken by Necos, king of Egypt; and we see, in the sacred writings, Necho performing acts of sovereignty in Jerusalem. Its site occupied several hills, of which the most elevated and most spacious was *Sion*, making the southern quarter of the city; which quarter a valley towards the north separated from another hill. On the eastern side rose a third elevation, called mount *Moria*, whereon was seated the temple; which a mosque, much revered by the Mahometans, has supplanted. The length of the city, looking to the east, bordered a valley that is channelled through the bottom by a ravine, which affords a bed for a torrent called *Cedron*. And if the reader be desirous of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the ancient and actual state of Jerusalem, its different quarters, the extent of the city, and its temple, he may consult a particular dissertation on this subject by the author of the present work. We know that, destroyed by a king of Babylon, Jerusalem rose again from its ruins after the return

from

captivity. This city and its second temple received from Herod great embellishments, which subsisted only till its final destruction in the reign of Vespasian. The insurrection of the Jews under Hadrian, furnished occasion for the building of a new city, altogether Roman, called *Ælia*, from the name of *Ælius* which Hadrian bore, with the surname of *Capitolina*: and it is thence that Jerusalem is mentioned by the oriental geographers under the name of *Ilia*. The principal alteration in its site consists in that *Sion*, which made the principal quarter of the more ancient city, was not comprised within the limits of the new one. This city bears among the Arabs the titles of *Beït-el-Makdés*, and *Kads-She-if*; that is to say, the House of the Sanctuary, and the Holy, by way of excellence: and this last title is expressed in the name of *Cadytis*, before mentioned.

When we see that, in the search made by Eusebius of Cesarea in Palestine, and St. Jerome, inhabiting the same country in the fourth century, but a very few of the multitude of places mentioned in the Scriptures could be found, one is tempted to smile at the presumption of the publishers of those maps, wherein the number of positions seems to equal this

multitude. It cannot be expected that this country, still more desolated than it then was, can furnish many satisfactory indications of its ancient state. Besides, an epitome, as this is, will not admit of so much detail as the subject might require. An examination of evidences, a collation of authorities necessary to ascertain the identity of positions, can only have place in a special and appropriate work. It may be said, in general, however, that the places which belong to the time of the second temple are much better known than those of the anterior ages. Of the toparchies, or chief places which we have said form a fence to Judea on the side of Samaria, are *Acrabatene**, whose name seems to indicate a country of mountains; *Gophniticia*, and *Thanniticia*, ranged from the east to the west, between the Jordan and the sea. *Gophna* appears a place of considerable dignity north of Jerusalem, on the route of Neapolis and Samaria. *Antipatris* was so called by Herod, after his father, who was named Antipater; and this city is described as being seated at the descent of a mountainous country, on the border of a plain named *Saronas*, terminated

* From *ακρος*, *summus*.

by the sea. On the same shore, *Apollonius* is now a ruined place named *Aruf*, near the mouth of a torrent. And on traversing this coast towards the north, we find the issue of another torrent, which has been mentioned as serving for the boundary to Ephraim's tribe, under the name of *Cana*, or *Arcindeneti*, signifying the Reedy, and translated *el-Kasab* by the Arabs. On this shore a lagune, which in the country being called *Moïet-el-Temsah*, or the Water of the Crocodile, represents the *Crocodilorum Lacus* mentioned in antiquity.

Tending towards the south, another torrent, which appears unknown till the time of the crusades, is found to precede the position of *Joppe*, through which the actual name of *Jafa* is derived, from *Jappo*, its original form. The fable of Andromeda chained to a rock illustrates this place in antiquity. This was the ordinary place of debarkation for Jerusalem; but there now remains scarcely any thing more than the name of what was once a city. At the same height in the interior of the country, *Lydda*, which among the Greeks took the name of *Diospolis*, preserves, in some vestiges, the name of *Lod*. *Ramla*, or as it is commonly called, *Raina*, is the principal place in this canton: and a little

nearer to Joppe, *Jamnia*, or, according to the oriental form, *Iabne*, not far from the sea, still preserves the name of Iebna, with the advantage of a port: and this is the Iblin which we find in the history of the holy wars. Some idea may be acquired of the population of Judea from Strabo, who reports that this place, joined with some others in its neighbourhood, could arm forty thousand men. We find a little on this side the bed of another torrent; which having passed, and left the position just mentioned, we enter into the lands of the *Philistæi*, or Philistines; who, occupying the maritime country to the limits of Egypt, had divided it into five satrapies, or seignories. They were treated as *Allophyli*, or foreigners, by the Jews in the time of the second temple, notwithstanding that their possession of the country was anterior to that of the ancestors of the Jewish nation. Alienation from the worship of the true God produced the distinction.

We find *Azotus*, or rather *Azdod*, under the same name, at some distance from the sea; on the shore of which was an *Azot paralios*, or maritime. *Ekrion*, or *Accaron*, preserves the first of these forms in its name. *Gath*, or *Geth*, which took a place also among the satrapies, was more inland by its

its position given with regard to a city, which we do not find mentioned till after the ruin of the second temple ; but which, under the Greek name of *Eleutheropolis*, or the Free City, appears to have presided over a great district. It is now unknown. *Ascalon* and *Gaza*, the principal cities of the Philistines, completed the number of their satrapies. These cities were remarkable for their attachment to paganism. The first, in the vicinity of the sea, and a very important place, as it appears in the holy wars, preserves its name, although buried in ruins. It is known also, by the history of these wars, that a torrent, springing from the mountains in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, has its issue near Ascalon ; and this torrent is crossed by the road that leads to Gaza. All this part adjacent to the sea being a flat country, is designated by the generic term of *Sephela*. Gaza, razed by Alexander after a siege, was at length re-established ; and it still subsists, with the same name, on the same site. The port formed a town at some distance, and a small stream runs a little beyond it. *Raphia*, remarkable for a great battle between the kings of Syria and Egypt, is still a place named Refah.

In the time of the second temple, the southern part of Judea was called *Daromas*, and the name of Darom still appears. That of *Idumaea*, passing the ancient limits of the country of Edom, was at the same time extended to this part, which had been evacuated by the removal of the people of Juda to Babylon. We learn from St. Jerom, that the inhabitants of it in his time contrived their dwellings in caverns. The country on the borders of the lake Asphaltites is terminated by mountains, through which a passage is called *Ascensus Acrabim*, or the Ascent of the Scorpion. Among the places which are to be cited in this remote part of Judea, *Gerara* gave its name to the canton environing it; and from which *Ber-Sabee*, signifying the Well of the Oath, being mentioned as making the southern boundary of the country ceded to the people of Israel, cannot be far distant. *Arad* was a city at the extremity of the tribe of Juda. But, in returning towards Jerusalem, we find *Hebron*, a considerable place, to which a high antiquity was attributed under the primitive name of *Kiriath-Arba*, or the city of Arba. The sepulchre of Abraham and his family has made this place respected to the present time. Its name

name among the Arabs is *Cabr Ibrahim*, or the *Tomb of Abraham*; and, in the history of the crusades, *St. Abraham* is the name given to *Hebron*. *Bet-lehem*, a small place where the *Redeemer of the world* was born, is only six miles from *Jerusalem*, towards the south. A place constructed by *Herod*, in memory of a victory obtained over the *Jews* before arriving at the regal dignity, and which he embellished with a palace named *Herodium*, was a little further from *Jerusalem*, and to the east withal. At the same distance, being marked at 60 stadia, but in an opposite direction, *Emmaus*, where *Vespasian* defeated the revolted *Jews*, was called *Nicopolis*. Turning towards *Jerico*, a plain adjacent to the *Jordan*, celebrated heretofore for its fertility, and which produced a celebrated balm, succeeds a space sterile and mountainous between *Jerusalem* and this city, whose name in the Roman writers is *Hierichus*, and in the Arabian geographers, *Eriha*. *Engaddi*, on the *Dead Sea*, but having its territory contiguous to that of *Jericho*, was not less fertile in palm trees. *Masada*, a fortrefs elevated on a rock, was the last asylum which remained to the revolted *Jews* after the taking of *Jerusalem*. *Ziph* is a canton between *Hebron* and the

Dead Sea; to which succeeds a mountain of the same name with the *Carmel*, more celebrated and better known on the Great Sea in Galilee.

SAMARIA ET GALILÆA.

We know that Salmanazar, having transported to Assyria the inhabitants of the kingdom of Israel, caused the country thus evacuated to be repeopled with colonies from his own dominions. Among these colonies we find some named Cutheans, but with their primitive seats we are unacquainted. It is also well known that these colonists adopted the religion of the country where they were established; and that they derived from Samaria, the capital of Israel, the name of Samaritans, which distinguished them from the Jews. *Samaria* owed its foundation to one of the successors of the first kings of Israel. But it had been destroyed by the Jews under one of their Asmonean princes, and re-edified by a governor of Syria, when Herod fortifying and embellishing this city, gave it in honour of Augustus, the name of *Sebaste*, which it preserves in its ruins. *Sichem*, which was the royal city of Israel

Israel before Samaria, took afterwards the name of *Neapolis*, which is altered only into the form of Nabolus. Two mountains, *Garizim* and *Ebal*, form a valley which incloses this city: and it was at the foot of the first that the Samaritans had their temple. But the city that took the pre-eminence of others was *Cæsarea*; which, becoming the residence of the Roman governors, is called Cesarea of Palestine. This place, named anteriorly *Turris Stratonis*, was chosen by Herod for the site of a magnificent city and port; to which he gave a name referring personally to Augustus, and common to many other cities. In the division of Palestine into three provinces, that whereof Cesarea remained metropolis, was the first; and the see of Jerusalem was its suffragan, before it was elevated to the patriarchal dignity. Though we see Cesarea subsisting at the time of the crusades, there is nothing of it now remaining but its name, and some vestiges of its walls and its port.

Samaria appears very much contracted in breadth, being bounded on the side of Galilee, as we already remarked, by the position of *Ginæa*, which is still found under the name of *Genim* but a few hours distant from Sebaste,

on

on the road towards the north. Carmel was at the same time reputed within the limits of Galilee. This name of Galilee but rarely occurs in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. But, from the manner in which the country is frequently mentioned afterwards, the goodness of its soil seems to give it the pre-eminence over the other parts of Palestine, with the advantage of a population proportionate to a greater fecundity. There was a distinction made between Galilee inferior, adjacent to Samaria, and the superior towards the north, on the frontier of Phœnicia ; which last, less occupied by Jews than the lower division, was called *Galilæa Gentium*, the Galilee of the Gentiles, or foreign nations.

At the entrance to this country is a great plain, to which the name and the place of *Yessaël*, which was a royal city in Israel situated on the right of the plain, gives at this day the name of Esdrèlon. On the other side, intending towards Carmel, the place that a Roman legion occupied, under the name of *Legio*, is found in that of Legune. And we would fain be as well assured of the position of *Mageddo*, situated on the same plain, and where Josias of Juda was killed in a battle with Necos king of Egypt.

Egypt. The *Carmelus mons* bordered the shore of the sea to the west and north; and the respect of the Jews for this mountain was communicated also to the Pagans. It is fertile and woody; and its pastures feed horses of a race highly esteemed, and which are maintained by an Emir, or Arabian prince, long established in this canton. Several maritime cities are still recognized under Mount Carmel. *Dora*, whose modern name is Tartoura, and the position of a place named Atlik, or Castle Pilgrim, appears to have been that which from the sycamores that abound in its environs, was named *Sycomos*. A place named *Hepha*, now Caipha, opposite to the position of Acre, appeared under the name of *Porphyron** in a time when the strand of the sea furnished a species of shell-fish yielding the famous purple dye, but which seems now to be unknown. The torrent of *Kison* sprung from the south side of Tabor, and, augmented by some brooks which traverse the plain of Esdrelon, is received on the flank of Carmel into a gulf which the sea forms between this mountain and the point of Acre. The same gulf also receives the little river *Be-*

* From πορφύρα, *purpura*.

lus,

lus, called by the Arabs *Nahr Halou*, and famous in antiquity for affording a sand proper for the manufacture of glass. *Aco*, or *Acco*, took the name of *Ptolemais* under the Ptolemies, many of whom possessed Cœle-Syria. But although this new name be employed by the Greek and Roman authors, they also use the primitive denomination of *Ace*. No place was more disputed by the crusaders and the Mussulman princes than this of Acre till towards the end of the thirteenth century ; it being then destroyed, that it might no longer serve the Franks as a key to Palestine. Being situated on a point advanced in the sea, commerce has given occasion to some habitations among its ruins. To conclude this notice of the coast as far as Tyre, the site of *Ecdippa*, or *Aczib*, preserves in a very small place the name of Zib ; beyond which the passage of a steep mountain that overlooks the sea, was called *Scala Tyriorum*, or the Ladder of the Tyrians.

Advancing into the country, nearly east of Acre, we find that *Sepphoris*, spoken of by Josephus as being the strongest place and most considerable city of Galilee, had taken the name of *Diocæsarea* in the time of Saint Jerom ; and was then extremely decayed. The Jews have continued to it

the

the name of Sippori, which in vulgar use is Sefouri. Between this place and the Tabor, in a valley north of the plain of Esdrelon, *Nazareth* is a small place, according to St. Jerom, called *Nazara*. The *Tabor* is an insulated mount in the middle of a plain ; and its name takes the form of *Itabyrius* in the Greek writers. But, proceeding towards Tiberias, we must incline to the right to view *Bethsan*, on the confines of Galilee and Samaria. This city, in the vicinity of the Jordan, is more celebrated under the name of *Scythopolis*, which appears to be due to the Scythians, who, according to Herodotus, had advanced as far as Palestine before they won the empire of Asia from the Medes. However, this Greek denomination of a city that was reputed the first among those of the Decapolis, and that took the rank of metropolis in the second Palestine, has in its turn been superseded by its primitive name, in the altered form of *Baïsan*. *Tiberias* received this name from Herod Antipas, in honour of *Tiberius*. It is supposed that the son of the great Herod, for the construction of the new city, made choice of the site of a more ancient and obscure place, called *Chenereth*, according to St. Jerom, or *Cinereth* : and this name of Tiberias was communicated to

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the adjacent lake, which it qualified at the same time with the appellation of Sea, by a figure familiar to the orientals. In the pronunciation of the Arabs the name is *Tabariéh*; and that of *Hammam*, by which they denominate the thermæ, or mineral baths, in its neighbourhood, is the *Ammaus*, which the Greek writers bestow on the same place, and which is itself an alteration of the primitive Hebraic name of *Chamath*.

The name *Genesareth*, which the lake of Tiberias originally bore, was drawn from a little country distinguished for the beauties of its situation, under the name of *Gennesar*, and which being watered by the fountain of *Capharnaum*, should be situated towards the upper part of the lake, near the entrance of the Jordan. The siege that Josephus sustained against Vespasian in *Jotapata*, has given celebrity to this place, which this historian describes as situated on a height environed with precipices. He speaks of *Japha* as another strong place in the same canton; and it is presumed that the fortress of Saphet, which was the residence of a Turkish commandant, and overthrown by an earthquake some years since, corresponds with this position. A little beyond, the *Lacus Samochonites* of Josephus, traversed by the Jordan, is thought to

be the waters of *Meron* in the sacred text. This lake, now called Bahr-el-Houlei, is reduced to an inconsiderable pool in dry seasons. There is said to be still vestiges of *Afor*, which preserve the name of this royal city of the Canaanites. Another place named Kadas may have been the *Kedes* of Nephtali, and at the same time the *Cedessus* which the Tyrians possessed. It remains that we remount to *Paneas* between two brooks which form the Jordan, at the foot of the mount called *Panium*, on which Herod, in gratitude for having been put in possession of the Trachonites by Augustus, erected a temple to that prince. On the partition of the states of Herod among his children, Philip, who had the Trachonites, gave to the city of Paneas the name of *Cæsarea*, to which was annexed by distinction the surname of *Philippi*. It did not however prevent the resumption of its primitive denomination, pronounced *Banias*, more purely than *Belines*, as it is written by the historians of the crusades.

P E R A E A E T A R A B I A.

Although all the country beyond the Jordan may with the same propriety be called *Peræa**, according to the signification of the term, yet this distinction is more particularly applied to that part which made the portions of Reuben and Gad, extending from the torrent of Arnon northward to the mount called Galaad, at nearly the same height with the issue of the Jordan from the Tiberiad Sea. The Arnon is discharged into the lake Asphaltites, after having passed through the neighbourhood of the principal city of the Moabites. Towards the beginning of its course, the Romans had established a military post, *Castra Arnonenfia*, on the frontier of Arabia, in a canton which was called *Arnonas*. The mounts *Abarim*, and the summit of *Nebo*, whence Moses had a prospect of the Promised Land, rise at some distance from the Jordan opposite to Jerico, between two plains: that on the western side being divided by the river, while the eastern plain is an extent of country which we find under the name of

* *περα, ultra.*

Campestria Moab. At the foot of these mountains towards the Jordan, the name of *Livias* was given to an ancient city, to flatter Augustus in the person of Livia. Nearer to the lake Asphaltites, Herod added fortifications to the advantageous situation of *Machærus*, on the summit of a steep rock. Farther on, and southward withal, a place meriting notice for its hot springs, was called *Calli-rhoe*, which signifies in Greek the limped fountain. Penetrating into the country we find *Hesebon*, or according to the Greek writers, *Esbūs*: and there is still mention of it in the oriental geography under the name of *Hesbon*. *Medaba* is a city to be counted in the same canton, which is now called al Belkaa. *Amathūs* is described as an exceeding strong fortrefs, overlooking the great plain, which is continued along the course of the Jordan, from the Tebriad lake to that of Asphaltites under the name of *Aulon* in antiquity, but supplanted by that of el-Gour, which signifies in the Arabic language a low, or sunken land. And the position of a place named *Affelt* in the oriental geography appears to correspond with that just mentioned. We here find *Jazer*, and its lake, from which emanates a stream received by the Jordan under the name *Zira*.

A canton of country more retired toward the north is distinguished by the name of *Galaaditis*, which a mountain, whose name is *Galaad*, communicates to it. The name of this mountain appears sometimes to be extended to the branches projected towards Anti-Libanus, though more particularly applied to the ridge that reigns on the right of the torrent of *Jabok*, which issuing from the country of Ammon, discharges itself into the Jordan about the height of Bethsan ; and is believed to be that now called Zarca. *Ramoth* was in remote antiquity a principal city of this country, situated near to *Jabok*, and at a defined distance from the capital of the Ammonites. But in a posterior age, another city attracts more notice under the name of *Pella*, which the Greeks of Syria, by whom it was inhabited, had given it, from the circumstance of its being environed with water, as the Macedonian city of this name. We see in history that this city received the Christians who had abandoned Jerusalem when it was menaced with ruin by the siege. There is mention made of another city, whose name of *Dium* was transferred likewise from Macedon : but its position is judged to be more remote, as comprehended in the province of Arabia, without

out the limits of Palestine, which included the former. *Batanaea* is another country which covers the north of Galaaditis, and its name is preserved in that of Batinia, as we find in the oriental geographers. This is the country conquered by the people of Israel, under Og king of *Basan*; to whose territories was contiguous in Galaad what Sehon king of the Amorites possessed. And there is reason to believe that of the primitive Basan was afterwards formed the name of Batanea. Its district appears to be separated from the Teberiad lake by a margin of land called *Gaulonitis*, from *Golan*, or *Gaulon*, the name of a strong fortress, distinctly indicated in the oriental geography under the name of Agheloun, or Adgeloun. *Gamala*, not far distant, was a place almost inaccessible, being seated upon a rock bounded by precipices, which was separated by the extremity of the Teberiad lake from a considerable city called *Tarichæa**, from the circumstance of its being the place where the fish taken in the lake were cured.

This extremity of the lake receives a stream named heretofore *Hieromax*, and now Yermuk,

* From *ταρίχος*, *salsamentum piscium*; a *τείρω*, *exsiccō*.

which passes under *Gadara*, a considerable city, and distinguished as the capital of Perea by Josephus. Its name is now Kedar. *Hippos*, on the border of the lake opposite to the position of Tiberias, was at the foot of a mountain of the same name; and the name of Ergab in the neighbourhood represents that of *Argob*, extended to a district in the Scriptures. At the entrance of the Jordan into the lake, *Julias* received its name from Philip, Tetrarch of the Trachonitis: and with this position correspond the vestiges of a city under the name of Tel-oui. We may add, that there is reason to believe this *Julias* to be the *Chorozain* of a remoter age. The Yermuk is celebrated in Saracen history for a great victory obtained over the Greeks, in the time of Omar; and a city of the same name is also mentioned as adjacent to the river, and which appears to have been that known heretofore under the Roman denomination of *Capitolias*. *Adraa*, or *Edrei*, another city of Batanea, is cited in the oriental geography under the name of Adreat, with the addition of the name Bitinia, denoting the country itself. *Gerasa* is recognized in the name of Jaras, found in the historians of the crusades. On a route leading to Damascus, Coneitra, or Coneitha, may refer

to *Canatha*. And this position was the term of the Israelitish possessions in the half tribe of Manasse. The name of *Hermon* is applied to the branch of a mountain which envelopes this canton. In a plain east of the Jordan, a basin called *Pbala*, having no perceptible issue, has been regarded as the fountain of the Jordan: this rivulet being filtered through the soil, between the basin and its more apparent sources in the environs of Paneas. This plain is called by the Arabs *Meidan*, signifying a horse-course, and is famous for a fair held upon it.

Before we proceed farther, it is proper to speak of what is called the *Decapolis*. This appears to have been a confederation of ten cities; which being not inhabited by Jews, had a common interest in guarding against the enterprizes of the Asmonean princes, by whom the Jewish nation was governed till the time of Herod. *Scythopolis* is put in the first rank, and second only to *Gadara*; to these may be added *Hippos*, *Gerasa*, *Canatha*; and descending to the south, *Pella*, *Dium*, and *Philadelphia*, of which hereafter. *Abila*, a city of Batanea, is of this number; to complete which we have to add the city that we have seen under the name of *Capitolias*.

There are three denominations of countries, making the frontiers of Syria and Arabia; *Trachonitis*, *Ituræa*, and *Auranitis*; but their appropriate limits we cannot distinguish. The first has a Greek name, expressing the asperity of a mountainous country, which a people addicted to rapine, and inhabiting deep caverns called *Trachones*, occupied. These had for their chief one Zenodorus, whom Augustus deprived of his domain, called *Domus Zenodori*. *Ituræa* is not easily distinguished from the *Trachonitis*, and may owe its name to an appellative in some other language than the Greek. The *Auranitis* is better known, retaining its name in that of *Belad-Hauran*; and whose eastern limits are absorbed in the deserts of Arabia. This arid country, which is only watered by the winter rains preserved in cisterns, does not appear to have been subjected till the reign of Trajan. *Bostra*, its principal city, was metropolis of a province formed under the name of *Arabia*. It still retains the name of Bostra; and it is said to be situated on a torrent called *Nahr-al-Gazal*, or the River of Gazelle. There remain to be mentioned two celebrated nations, the *Ammonitæ* and the *Mabitæ*. The *Ammonitis* confines with the lots of Reuben and Gad.

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The principal city was called *Ammon*, and *Rab-bath-Ammon*, or the Great Ammon, before the name of *Philadelphia* was imputed to it, probably from a Philadelphus king of Egypt: but following the practice which we have seen common in Syria, it has resumed its primitive name in the form of Amman. The *Moabitis* extends to the east of the Asphaltite lake. Its capital, situated on the torrent of Arnon, was called *Areopolis*; but its true name was *Rabath-Moab*, or *Moba*, by which it is still known; although it is called el-Raba, as well as Maab, in the oriental geography.

If the chapter of Palestine be found dilated here to a great length, it must be remembered that this country occupies a proportionate importance in history; and the expediency of a particular map will likewise be acknowledged.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE name of Mesopotamia* is known to denote a country between rivers; and in the books of the Pentateuch this is called *Aram-Na-*

* From *μεσος*, *medius*, and *ποταμος*, *fluvius*.

barāim, or Syria of the Rivers. It is also known that these rivers are the Euphrates and the Tigris, which embrace this country in its whole length, and contract it by their approximation in the lower or southern part, which is contiguous to Babylon. From this situation it has acquired the name of al-Gezira among the Arabs, who have no specific term to distinguish a peninsula from an island. We cannot forbear remarking here, that it is through ignorance that this country is called Diarbek in the maps. For not only should this name be written Diar-Bekr, but it should also be restrained to the northern extremity, which Armenia claims in antiquity. This part corresponds with what the oriental geographers call Diar-Modzar on the side of the Euphrates, and Diar-Rabiaa on the banks of the Tigris. On the north there reigns a chain of mountains, which from the passage of the Euphrates through Mount Taurus extends to the borders of the Tigris. This is the Mount *Masius* of antiquity, and now known among the Turks by the plural appellation of Karadgia Daglar, or the Black Mountains. A river called *Chaboras*, which preserves the name of al-Kabour, and augmented by another river, to which the Macedonians of Syria have given

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the name of *Mygdonius*, proceeds to join the Euphrates under a fortress which we shall mention hereafter. The lower part of the country, distant from the rivers, being less cultivated and more sterile than the upper, could be only occupied by Arabs called Scenites, or inhabiting tents.

The district of Mesopotamia, which is only separated from Syria by the course of the Euphrates, bore the name of *Osroene*, which it owed to *Osroés*, or, according to the chronicles of the country, *Orrhoés*; who profiting by the feebleness of the Seleucides, caused by their divisions, acquired a principality, about an hundred and twenty years before the Christian æra. In the time of the unsuccessful expedition of *Craßus* against the Parthians, we see in this country a prince, whose name of *Abgar* passed successively to many others. The Euphrates appearing to the prudence of *Augustus* as the boundary that nature had prescribed to the empire, the *Osroëne* princes had to adjust their interests between the Roman power and that of the Parthians; and *Trajan*, in the conquest that he made of Mesopotamia, forbore to despoil the prince *Abgar*. But *Caracalla* did not conduct himself with equal moderation. However, it cannot be decided that the

Osroëne

Osröene was distinguished as a province of the empire before the first successors of Constantine. The capital of the country received from the Macedonian conquerors the name of *Edeffa*: and an abundant fountain which the city inclosed, and called in Greek *Calli-rhoe*, communicated this name to the city itself. In posterior times it is called *Roha*, or, with the article of the Arabs, *Orrhoa*, and by abbreviation *Orha*. This name may be derived from the Greek term signifying a fountain; or according to another opinion, it may refer to the founder of this city, whose name is said to be *Orrhoi*: but however this be, it is by corruption that it is commonly called *Orfa*. A little river, which by its sudden inundations annoys this city, was called *Scirtus*, or the *Vaulter*; and the Syrians preserve this signification in the name of *Daïsan*.

Zeugma, or the *Bridge*, which afforded entrance to the Osröene, and which has been mentioned under the article of *Syria*, was on the opposite side covered by a place named *Apamea* by some authors, and by others *Seleucia*, it having been constructed by the first Seleucus. It is usual now between *Hhaleb* and *Roha* to pass the river opposite a place named *el-Bir*; and we find in the Osröene a *Birtha* which is not to be

be confounded with that which we meet with upon the Tigris. In receding from the Euphrates, it will be remarked that the name of *Anthemusias*, which a city bore, was transferred from Macedon, and the name of *Anthemusia* was extended to a country of Mesopotamia, where it preceded that of Oströene, which, by the establishment of a particular principality, had prevailed in its turn. *Bathnæ* appears under the same name with a place in Syria; but, having the surname of *Sarugi*, is recognized by it in the form of Seroug. Beyond Edeffa, *Carrae*, *Charræ*, or *Charran* (according to oriental orthography), of which we cannot speak without recollecting the fate of *Craffus*, was a very ancient city; for it was thence that Abraham departed for the land of Canaan. This city was distinguished for an attachment to Sabeïsm from the earliest ages; and in the worship rendered to the host of heaven, the god *Lunus*, denoting the moon by this masculine term, was here honoured with a particular adoration. Though inconsiderable at the present day, the name of Haran is continued to it. A little river named *Bilichia*, or, as it is now called, Beles, conducts us towards the Euphrates, on which the ancient position of *Daufara* keeps the name of

Daufar;

Dausar; although the fortress of this place causes it also to be called Calaat-Giabar, Castle of the Giant, or of a chief of that name. *Nicēphorium*, in an advantageous situation at the confluence of the Bilichia and the Euphrates, was a place of which Alexander had ordained the construction. Seleucus Callinicus, the fourth in succession of the kings of Syria of that race, having fortified the same place, or some other spot adjacent, gave to it the name of *Callinicum*, which in the fifth century the emperor Leon of Thrace caused to be changed to *Leontopolis*. It is in the oriental geography the position of a considerable place named Racca, and distinguished in three several quarters; in the principal of which the Khalif Haroun Reshid erected a castle, which became his favourite residence.

We pass, without meeting with any object to arrest our attention, to the *Chaboras*, or al-Khabour. Its junction with the Euphrates forms an angle which affords to *Circeium* a situation naturally advantageous, to which Dioclesian added fortifications, making it a barrier of the empire; and Kerkisia, as it is pronounced, preserves the same situation. Some of the learned are of opinion that this is the position mentioned in the Scriptures under the name of

Car-

Carchemis, on the Euphrates. The name *Araxes*, by which the Chaboras is called in the *Anabasis* of Xenophon, appears to be an appellative term, as we see it applied to many other rivers in antiquity. The positions given on its banks in ascending are, *Magusa*, *Tballaba*, *Acraba* and *Refaina*: and these names are found in Makesin, Thalaban, Aaraban, and Ras-Ain, observing the orthography of the oriental geographers. Ras-Ain is celebrated for its numerous springs, and from this circumstance derives its name, which in the Arabic language signifies the fountain of a river; though there is reason to believe that the Kabour has its origin somewhat higher. *Refaina*, which was a colony formed under Septimius Severus, received from Theodosius the name of *Theodosiopolis*. But we re-approach the Euphrates, to remark that below Kerkisia, the modern name of Zoxo-Sultan, indicating the monument of some prince, plainly alludes to the younger Gordian, who perished by the conspiracy of Philip, and whose sepulchre was a tumulus of earth, thrown up by a Roman soldier on the spot. Ptolemy makes a river enter the Euphrates named *Saocoras*, whose sources he places in Syria, near Nisibis. It is true, such a river is known in this country; but

but by actual observation it is found to fall into the Khabour, and not into the Euphrates. There is noted, in the expedition of the younger Cyrus, a river under the name of *Masca*, about the place where the *Saocoras* of Ptolemy is made to join the Great River; and the dry bed of a river, called by the Arabs *Wadi-al-Sebaa*, or the Ravine of Fallow Game, traverses this canton. The vestiges of a city on the border of the Euphrates, under the name of *Elersi*, correspond with the position of *Rhescipha* in Ptolemy; and the modern name of *Kahem*, given to a position at the summit of a great flexure which the Euphrates makes towards the south, indicates the *Agamana* of the same author. But this geographer had no knowledge of the position of *Anatho* on a holme farther down, and whose name subsists in that of *Anah*. This is the residence of the most considerable prince among the Arabs, who nevertheless recognizes the supremacy of the sultan of the Turks. The Euphrates is then seen to describe great circuits; and, among these involutions, out of a number of positions we must cite the insulated cities of *Nebarda* and *Pombeditha*, where the Jews had celebrated schools. *Haditha* and *Juba* are their modern names. *Is* was another remarkable

markable place, by a river of the same name, affording the bitumen wherewith the walls of Babylon were cemented, according to Herodotus. We find elsewhere the name of *Æiopolis* applied to the same place, which is now called Hit. The place which appears the best to accord with the field of *Cunaxa*, where Cyrus lost his life in fighting with his brother Artaxerxes, is Mnemon, immediately preceding a canal of communication between the Euphrates and Tigris. This canal is what in the march of Julian is called *Macepracta*, after the Syriac *Mai-farekin*, denoting a derivation by the means of a canal. This canal, which is now dry, is found to have been paved. What is beyond seems without the bounds of Mesopotamia, which on this confine even is called Media: and at the height of a place called Opis, on the Affyrian side of the Tigris, a rampart, thought to have been erected by Semiramis, separated the two countries*.

We must now remount by the Tigris to complete the contour of Mesopotamia. In this course, *Apamea* is the first city that occurs,

* This is manifestly an error of inadvertency. It should be "on the Babylonian side of the Tigris, extending to the Euphrates," as expressed in the map.

with the surname of *Mesene*, by which we understand a margin of land insulated by the canal issuing from the Tigris near this Apamea, and inclosing what is now called Digel. *Birtha*, or *Vitra* above, is described as a very strong fortress, and said to have been constructed by order of Alexander. There is no position more agreeable to this description than that of Tecrit; which in the seventh century was chosen for the residence of a Jacobite primate, in whom the immediate government of many churches was confided, with the title of Maphrien. This place having been taken and destroyed by Timur, or Témir-leng, in 1393, is now but a village. *Hatra* in the desert, at a distance from the Tigris, is a place celebrated in history for having resisted the attacks of Trajan and of Severus, in person, as well as those of Artaxerxes, under whom, in the third century, the Persians carried off from the Parthians the empire of the east. An Arabian prince occupied this place; which, although ruined, is known by the name of Hatder. The position of a place now named el-Senn corresponds with that of a city mentioned by Xenophon under the name of *Cenx* as being situated on the opposite bank of the Tigris to that which the Greeks pursued

pursued in their return. The Roman army on its route towards Nisibis, after the unsuccessful expedition of Julian, encountered a castle held by the Persians, and named *Uz*, which appears to some to be the *Uz* of Chaldea, that the father of Abraham quitted to settle in Charran. Among the principal places of Mesopotamia is *Singara*, transposed by Ptolemy in assigning it a place on the bank of the Tigris. After Trajan had made the conquest of this place, its situation on the common limits of two empires subjected it alternately to them both. Its modern name is Sinjar, which it communicates to a ridge of mountains in its vicinity. There is some difficulty in acceding to the opinion which refers the name of this city to that of *Sinear*, which we find in the Scriptures appropriated to the plain country that was chosen for the site of Babel. Positive geography finds an hundred leagues of interval between Babylon and Singara. And in the plains of Mesopotamia, towards Sinjar, there is a space that was deemed favourable, under the khalifat of Almanon, for the mensuration of two degrees of the meridian; the result of which problem ascertained a terrestrial degree to be equal to fifty-seven Arabic miles. *Labbana* is remarked

by Ptolemy as a principal city in this canton, and seated on the Tigris: these local circumstances might direct our attention to Mosul, or Mausel, as a correspondent place, but for another situated a little higher, named Beldea, and which is also called Old Mosul.

We pass now to *Nisibis*, which of all the places of Mesopotamia was the most important; and its name Nisbin, in the plural, properly denotes posts, or military stations. Under the Macedonian princes of Syria, the district which is now distinguished by the name of Diar-Rabiaa in al-Gezira, was called *Mygdonia*, from a country in Macedon, and Nisibis was named *Anticbia Mygdoniae*. This place is seen afterwards serving as a barrier to the Roman empire against the enterprizes of the Parthians. But it was at length ceded to Sapor, king of Persia, by one of the conditions of the treaty which succeeded the disgrace of the Roman army in the expedition of Julian. Nisibin is now a place entirely open, and reduced to a hamlet. By a great number of brooks which descend from the neighbouring mountains, there is here formed a river, which in antiquity was called *Mygdonius Fluvius*, and is now named *Hermas*, or *Nahr al-Hauali*; and which, after having

having passed by Sinjar, appears to unite with the Khabour, in a place named al-Nahraim, or the Rivers. In the Lower Empire, *Dara*, a place opposite, and very near to Nisibin, was fortified in 506 by the emperor Anastatius, and thence called *Anastatiopolis*. It was the residence of a general of Mesopotamia under Justinian, but was taken by the Persian king, Chosroes Anushirvan, in the reign of Justin II. In the name of Dara-Kardin, which the vestiges of this place preserve, that of *Corde*, proper to a neighbouring place and a little river, is found united. A place which was called *Castra Mororum*, denoting a field planted with mulberry trees, is indicated by the name of Cafar Tutha, between Dara and Ras-Ain ; and it must be supposed that it appears in the Notice of the Empire *Castra Maurorum*, by an error of the transcriber. Re-approaching the Tigris, on the chain of mountains that covers Nisibin towards the north, is found a fortress whose name of *Rabdiūm* subsists in that of Tur-Rabdin ; wherein the generic term of a mountain precedes the proper and local denomination. The Tigris by a circuit envelopes a place whose name of *Bezabde* gave to its environs in both parts of the river that of *Zabdicena*. The Arabs call it Gezirat-ibn-Omar, and

the Syrians Gozarta, by a term in their language corresponding with the Gezira of the Arabic. On the other side, *Marde*, or *Miride*, and, according to the modern form of the name, Merdin, is one of these castles, whose situation, according to the oriental expression, permits not the enemy to flatter himself with the hope of possessing it. It appears nevertheless in the history of Timur to have been carried almost without an effort, and is now the residence of a Turkish pacha. Farther on, towards the foot of the mountains, *Tela*, on a hill, as the name expresses, and which received from the emperor Constantius the name of *Constantia*, subsists under that of Tel-Kiuran. The name of *Saiwa* is recognized in that of Seuerik, and belongs to a beilik, or particular lordship. As to the extension given to Mesopotamia in comprising *Amida*, as the metropolis of a province of that name, we have remarked that it was by an encroachment on Armenia, which appears to have taken place in a time prior to the middle age of geography.

C O M P E N D I U M
OF
Ancient Geography,

BY MONSIEUR D'ANVILLE,
OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES
AT PARIS, AND OF THAT OF SCIENCES AT PETERSBURG;
SECRETARY TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS,
Carefully reduced from those of the Paris Atlas, in Imperial Folio;
WITH A MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN,
FROM THE LEARNED JOHN HORSELY, M.A. F.R.S.
AND WITH PROLEGOMENA AND NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR.

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P A R T II.

His eye might here command wherever stood
City of old, or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire; from the destin'd walls
Of CAMBALU, seat of Cathaian Khan,
And SAMARCHAND by Oxus, Temir's throne,
By AAGRA and LAHOR of Great Mogul,
Down to the GOLDEN CHERSONESE—
And utmost Indian Isle TRAPOBANA.

PARAD. LOST, B. IX.

ORNARI RFS IPSA NEGAT, CONTENTA DOCERI.

L O N D O N:
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• IV.

A R A B I A.

WE proceed to survey a vast country, which extends from the Euphrates on the north, to the Erythrean Sea on the south; having for its western limits the Arabic Gulf, commonly called the Red Sea; and on the other side the Persian Gulf, which, as well as the precedent, is an inlet of that sea known in antiquity by the name of Erythrean. From its situation, encompassed by water on three sides, it is called in the language of the people who inhabit it, Gezirat-el-Arab, the Island or Peninsula of Arabia. There are distinguished two races in Arabia, as well by lineage as by modes of life. The first and more ancient are reputed to owe their origin to Jectan, or Kahtan,

son of Eber, are called pure Arabs, inhabit cities, and have been governed by kings. A posterior generation of Mostarabes, or mixed Arabs, who are not stationary, or occupied by agriculture, but erratic and pastoral, recognize for their author Ismael, the son of Abraham. It has been remarked, that none of the great Asiatic powers have subjugated a nation whose liberty seems defended by the nature of their country, destitute of water, and for the most part uncultivated; and an expedition undertaken there by Augustus, had nearly occasioned the destruction of a Roman army, without any advantage resulting from it. It is sufficiently known that this continent is divided into three regions distinguished from each other by the several epithets of Petræa, the Happy, and the Desert Arabia. What appertains to each, it is our present purpose to shew.

ARABIA PETRÆA.

From the confines of Judea, it extends towards the south to the Arabic Gulf; which embraces it by two smaller gulfs that terminate the greater, under the names of *Heroopolites* on the west, and *Ælanites* on the east. The limits

of

of Egypt terminate it towards the west. The part confining on Judea is particularly distinguished under the name of *Idumæa*, formed from that of Edom, which was given to Esau, the son of Jacob. And the posterity of this patriarch was in possession of a part of Arabia Petrea, when the people of Israel, respecting the limits of a nation sprung from a common ancestor, made a great circuit through the desert, turned south to the Elanite Gulf, and then remounting northward, entered by the country of Moab. But the posterity of Ismael, who derived their name from Nabajoth, his eldest son, becoming very numerous, the name of *Nabathæi* prevailed in Arabia Petrea ; which in the time of Augustus was governed by a king seated at *Petra*, whence the country drew its name. Having been conquered by Trajan, it was joined to Palestine ; and afterwards formed a particular province called the Third Palestine, and otherwise *Salutaris*, of which the metropolis was the ancient residence of its kings. The modern name of this city is Krac, which is also common to many other places whose natural situation is very strong. Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, becoming master of this place, gave it the name of Mount Royal. This prince suffered much in

traversing the mountains south of Judea, which have caused this part of Idumea to be called *Gebalene*, from the term *Gebel*, or *Gebal*, which in Arabic denotes a mountain. On this route, and beyond the mountains, he found a city, whose name of *Sezuma* has re-established Sodom under this form in the opinion of some. The permutation practised in the East, of the daled and zain (*d* and *z*) may have given room to this opinion, which it would appear even to favour. But as, on the destruction of the cities seated in the valley which the lake Asphaltites covers, we find Lot retreat to Segor in the interval between the dawn and the rising of the sun, this position must necessarily be very near to those cities ; and we find Segor, or *Zoara*, subsisting in the name of *Zoar*, at the hither extremity of the lake, at the mouth of a river which passes by *Petra*, named *Saphia*.

— The cities known to antiquity in Arabia Petræa, are those of which we have no modern information. We must, however, except *Ælanæ*, or *Ailath*, as it appears in the Bible, and which gave to one of the arms which the Arabic Gulf forms at its extremity, the name of *Sinus Ælanites*. This place, which is now ruined, has no cultivated land in its environs, though

though it preserves the name of Ailah, *Aision-gaber*, whence the fleets of Solomon took their departure for Ophir, was an open port, at the head of the most eastern creek of the Elanite Gulf; and this position is called *Berenice* by Ptolemy. The Arabic name of Minet Iddahab, signifying the Port of Gold, had reference to the riches that were there debarked on the return from Ophir. This place is now called Calaat-el-Accaba, which signifies the Castle of the Descent; while the Elanite Gulf is named Bahr-el-Acaba. The point called Ras-Mahammed, which separates this gulf from the Heroopolite, or that of Suez, was called *Pofidium*, in common with many other promontories, which derived this name from the Greek of Neptune*. Ptolemy names it *Phara*, and notes an inland city of this name; to which relates the desert of *Pharan*, in the Scriptures. There is nothing remaining of this city but the ruins of a monastery, called Deir-Faran. The mount of *Sinai*, to which that of *Horeb* is contiguous, is called by the Arabs, Gebel-Tour; and a place called Tor, which is the port of Mount Sinai, was distinguished heretofore for

* Ποσειδῶν, *Neptunus*.

its palm trees, under the name of *Phœnicon**.

The Nabatheans prevailing in Arabia Petrea, extended themselves far towards the Desert, and thus confounded the limits of their primitive seats and the Happy Arabia; so that these limits cannot, with accuracy, be decided. It may be said, however, that the first claims not only the country between the gulfs, as has been reported, but also that adjacent to the eastern shore of the Elanite gulf. *Madian*, called by Ptolemy *Modiana*, and whose name relates to one of the children that Abraham had of Cethura, called the Madianites to be so called; and we find the dwellings of a part of these contiguous to the Moabites. The position of Madian, not far from the sea, is called by the Arabs, *Megar-el-Shuaib*, or the Grotto of Shuaib; and this name of Shuaib is given to Jethro, who was pontiff of Madian, and father-in-law to Moses. Farther on, a maritime castle, called *Calaat-el-Meikhah*, appears to correspond to a town of Phenician establishment, called *Phœnicum Oppidum* by Ptolemy. We believe that we ought to terminate our description of Arabia Petrea with

* Φοιν. *palma*.

this position. The modern dependencies of Egypt, under the government of the Turk, extend to the neighbourhood of a place named Hawr, from which we shall depart to follow the coast of the gulf, in treating of Arabia the Happy.

ARABIA FELIX.

It must be remarked that what appertains to the Arabia Deserta of Ptolemy, appears restrained to the country contiguous to Syria and to Babylon, and has relation to that which is now called Dahna, or the Desert Plain. In Arabia Felix are comprised the places adjacent to this part, the territories of *Thamydeni*, or *Thamuditæ*, which compose a distinguished tribe, and preserve the name of Thamud, or Tzam-mud. The name of *Oaditæ* is found in that of Wadi-al-Kora, on the route of the Hadgis, or pilgrims, on their return from Mecca. *Thoma*, a place farther advanced in the country, still appears in the form of Tima, between the mountains of *Zames* and *Salma*, which are now Ajam and Salami. There is mention made of the *Maadeni*, or men attached to mines, as subjected to the Homerites, who prevailed in Arabia Felix;

Felix ; and Maaden-al-Nocra is a place in the same canton. But, coasting along the gulf, we find a place named *Albus pagus*, or, according to the Greek, *Leuce come*, which must be the same with Hawr before mentioned ; as the Arabic name has relation to whiteness, which that anciently appropriated to it, signifies. A point far projected in the sea, in the manner of a peninsula, which was called *Chersonesus extrema*, is now Ras-Edom, or the Red Head. We then come to *Charmotas*, a port with a spacious basin, although extremely contracted at the entrance : and its modern name of al-Sharm signifies the slit or aperture. *Iambia*, which is not far distant, retains this name in Iamba. Receding still farther from the sea, the name of Iatreb, appropriated to Medina before it was called Medinet-al-Nabi, or the City of the Prophet, is the same with *Iatrippa*.

The name of Mecca appears evidently in that of *Maco-rata*, the second member whereof is used to designate a great or principal city ; and the house revered at Mecca is among the Arabs of an antiquity anterior to Mahometism, they attributing the foundation of it to Abraham. We can not forbear remarking that a river whose course appears considerable in Ptolemy, under the name of

of *Betius*, is in reality only composed of two little streams, now called Bardilloi. Arabia has scarce a river that does not perish in the sandy plains, or expand in moors and fens. The city of *Badeo*, with the epithet of *Regia*, or Royal, retains the name of Badea in its maritime position ; and a point of land which forms the southern boundary of the creek, at the head of which is seated Giddah, the port of Mecca, is still called Ras-bad. The *Cassanites mons* appears to be that of Gazzuan, where one respires a cooler air than at Mecca ; and the *Læmus mons* finds its name repeated in that of Mount Ialam-lam. The position of a place in the vicinity of the gulf, and named Hali in the oriental geographers, indicates the *Æli* of Ptolemy. The name of *Gafandi* appears in that of Ghezan, which is common to a port in the gulf, and to a particular tribe. Zebid is evidently an alteration of *Sabet*, as Moseh is of *Musa*, which was heretofore what Mokha is at present, a staple for the landing and re-shipping of merchandize*. At length arriving at the strait by which the Arabic Gulf communicates with the Erythrean Sea, we discover in a port named Ghela, that

* The word is *entrepôt* in the original, the true meaning of which I have expressed by periphrasis, for want of a correspondent term.

which is mentioned in antiquity under the name of *Ocelis*. This frith was called *Dira*, or *Diræ*, which in Greek expresses a passage straitened in the manner of a throat. Its modern name of Babel-Mandeb signifies in the Arabic language the Port of Mourning, or Affliction, from apprehensions of the risque of venturing beyond, in the expanse of a vast ocean.

This southern part of Arabia, which, bounded on the east by the Arabic Gulf, and on the south by the Erythrean Sea, is that which particularly merits the epithet of Happy. The name of Iémen, whereby it is actually known, is a term in the Arabic, as in many other oriental languages, to express the Right : and turning towards the rising Sun, according to the aspect affected by the Asiatics, such will be the relative position of a southern country. It may be added that in this term of Iémen is also comprised an idea of felicity. Among the several people included in this country, and specially reputed Jectanides, or children of Jectan, the *Sabæi* are the most distinguished, and sometimes comprise others under their name. Another name, that of the *Homeritæ*, thought to be derived from *Himiar*, the name of a sovereign, and which signifies the Red King, appears latterly confounded with that of the *Sabæi*.

beans. *Sabatha*, as the principal city of the Sabeans, can be no other than Sanaa, which is known in Iemen as holding anciently the first rank. The *Minæi*, who formed a people sufficiently conspicuous to give to their country the name of *Minæa*, had for their capital *Carana*, whose name is preserved in that of Almarakana, which is a strong fortress. *Saphar*, the name of another city among those of the first class, differs only in its initial letter from that of Dafar. *Tamala* is found in the name of al-Demlou, which belongs to one of the strongest places by nature of its situation. Taez, which is likewise a city of some note, shews in its name an affinity with that of *Tua*. The cause of our finding here the modern denominations nearly the same with the ancient, is, that this country has never been invaded in such a manner as to make any great change in the population, as some others have been.

The royal city of the Homerites was called *Mariaba*, or, as we read in Arabic, *Mareb*; which name expresses in this language the pre-eminence of the city. The Arabs make it the residence of Beltris queen of Saba, who visited Solomon. There subsist vestiges of this city, which was destroyed by a sudden inundation

caused

caused by the bursting of a dyke whereby the collected waters in its environs were restrained. It confined on a country whose modern name of Hadramaüt is only the altered pronunciation of *Chatramotitæ*, among whom the city named *Catabanum* is now found in the fortress of the same country, under the name of Shibam. Beyond this is another country, whose name of Seger, or Sehger, comes from *Sachor*, cited by Ptolemy, although misplaced by him, as are many well-known positions. This is the canton which, affording the incense, admits with signal propriety the name of *Thurifera Regio*, otherwise and more specially that of *Libanophoros*, because the most valuable kind of the drug is distinguished by its whiteness; Liban being the Arabic term for this quality. Hence, among traders, incense is called Oliban, with the article of the Portuguese language, which is current in the ports of the oriental seas, as the Franc language is in those of the Mediterranean. When we read, in the account of the expedition of the Romans in Arabia, that from the territory of Mariba to the country of incense was only three days journey, Hadramaüt must be understood; which, nearer than Seger, had also its particular odour. On the route that the Romans held in

their

their retreat, as well as in advancing into the country, there is mention of *Anagrana*, as a considerable city, which afterwards became the center of Christianity in Arabia, and the royal residence of Arethas, whom Dunaan king of the Homerites, and a Jew by religion, caused to be put to death. It well preserves its name in *Nagēran*, or *Nagran*. By inclining to the left from *Nagran*, and taking the route of *Chaalla* towards the gulf, the return of the Roman army was rendered shorter and less toilsome than their progression. This place has relation to a canton whose name is *Khaülan*, and terminates what we more distinctly recognize of positions in the interior of Fertile Arabia.

WE proceed now to the notice of what the coast of the Erythrean Sea offers to observation. The first remarkable place after the Arabic Gulf is *Arabia Emporium*, with the surname of *Felix*, to which corresponds the modern name of *Aden*, a word denoting pleasure and delight. It is mentioned even in the fourth century under the name of *Adane* precisely, which is more like the proper name of a place than the precedent. *Cana Emporium*, which succeeds, keeps its name in that of *Cana-Camin*. *Dioscoridis insula* is adjudged to Arabia: for, though nearer to

Africa, it always obeyed an Arabian prince, and **does** still obey one; but occupying a situation widely distant from that which Ptolemy has given it. This is well known to be Socora, whose aloës is more esteemed than that of Hadramaüt. If we believe the Arabian writers, Alexander settled here a colony of Iounanion, that is to say, of Greeks. Become Christians, they remained such, according to Marc-Pol, at the close of the thirteenth century. A bay of the sea comprising isles which are mentioned as odoriferous, is named *Sacalites Sinus*. In the Arabian geographers its name appears Giun-al-Hascic, or the Gulf of Herbs. At its head is a city named Hafec, near to which there is a tomb named Cabar Houd, and said to be that of Eber, father of Jectan. The identity of an island mentioned under the name of *Serapis*, cannot be better assigned than to that which lies beyond, and whose modern name is Macira. As we read in a particular description of the shores of the Erythrean Sea, that the *Syagros promontorium* is the most eastern point of this continent, it can be no other than Ras-al-Hhad, although the information of Ptolemy appears not to authorise this opinion. We shall stop here, as the retrogression of the coast towards

the entrance of the Persian gulf, will enter more properly into a detail of what concerns the Desert Arabia.

ARABIA DESERTA.

To the Region of Incense succeeds a country named Mahrah, whose aspect is sufficiently deformed by nature to merit the distinction of the Sterile Arabia. For between the country of Oman, whereof we shall presently speak, and the environs of Mecca, a continued desert extending across the continent, furnishes no particular objects in geography; antiquity appearing even to be unacquainted with the country in this part. But, adhering to the coast, we find *Moscha portus* represented by Mascat, which was for some time in the power of the Portuguese. And this position follows the Syagrosic promontory, instead of preceding it, as in Ptolemy. And the *Onanum Emporium*, or *Omana*, which this geographer places in the interior of the continent, is actually a maritime position, which has given the name of Oman to the country in its environs. That of *Vodona*, also noted by Ptolemy, is evidently the same with Vadana, the residence

of an Emir in the country of Oman. Knowing only as Arabia Deserta what extends on the south side of the Euphrates, between Syria and Babylon, the writers of antiquity have comprised this shore of the Persian gulf in Arabia Felix ; and truly some places are recognized on it that do not disgrace this distinction. The point of land which straitens the entrance of this gulf is covered with mountains, which were named *Sabo*, or *Affabo* with the Arabic article, and to which a port named Lima now communicates its name. *Macæ* was that of a people on this land, and *Maceta*, the name of the promontory which terminates it is now called Moçandon. A river known by the name of Falg, within the gulf, appears to correspond with that named *Lar* by Ptolemy. The inhabitants of this coast are mentioned under the name of *Icbthyophagi*, or feeding chiefly upon fish.

The most considerable object furnished by the Gulf of Persia on the Arabian coast, is the isle of *Tyls* ; the pearl fishery on whose coasts has rendered it famous in antiquity : and the same circumstance still contributes to its renown, under the name of Bahraïn, which in Arabic signifies two seas. At the bottom of a

little gulf making a creek of the greater, *Gerra* was a city enriched by commerce of the perfumes brought from the Sabea country, sent up the Euphrates to Thapsacus, and across the desert to Petra. This city, for the construction of whose houses and ramparts stones of salt were used, appears to be represented by that now named el-Katif. And that known at some distance from the sea under the name of *Ahsa*, or *Lehsa*, may refer to the *Alata* of Ptolemy. *Iémama*, a country which according to modern geography is remarkable, makes no figure in antiquity; one cannot even conjecture what might have represented it. The name of *Iabris*, which Ptolemy gives, appears in Abulfeda under that of *Iabrin*, with the circumstance of the water being there salt. A place named *Cariataïn*, in the route of the pilgrims passing from Busorah to Mecca, appears under the name of *Cariatha* in Ptolemy. The Romans, in their Arabian expedition, before arriving at Nagran, traversed a country named *Ararena*, which, though arid and barren, was governed by a king. The tribe of Beni-Temin, which occupies a part of the desert, may find its name in that of the *Themi*, among many other names furnished by Ptolemy.

We shall conclude this section with some objects more general. The Arabs who live under tents are called *Scenitæ*, after a Greek term, which signifies precisely this species of habitation. In calling them Bédouins, we use an Arabic word, denoting a people habituated to live in plains without a fixed habitation, and properly expressed by the Latin term *Campestres*. The first mention that we find of the *Saraceni* in Pliny and in Ptolemy, far from affording an idea of a great nation, seems to indicate but a single tribe among those who divided the country of Arabia Petrea, as well as that of the desert. Procopius, under Justinian, speaks of the Roman Saracens and the Persian Saracens, and we see this name diffused over the space extending between the Arabic and Persian gulfs. In the opinion of some of the learned, this denomination is derived from an Arabic term, designating men addicted to rapine; and as we see them without scruple adopting this mode of life, we may believe that they would not blush to be distinguished by the name. That of *Hagarreni*, which we find in the historians of the Lower Empire, is founded on their origin in Israel, son of Hagar, and seems to have been used to perpetuate a remembrance of this origin.

V. M. E.

V.

M E D I A.

ASSYRIA.

BABYLONIA.

MEDIA.

MEDIA is separated on the north from Armenia by the Araxis, and then bounded by the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. Persia and Susiana are the countries contiguous to it on the south; Assyria on the west, and Aria on the east. A part of this country is mountainous, especially that on the side of Assyria, whence the distinction by the Arabic name of al-Gebel, or the Mountain. And a ridge that reigns to the south of the Caspian

Sea, bounds a vast plain, a great part of which being covered with salt, is uncultivated and desert. The name of Irak, with the surname of Ajami, that is to say, Persian Irak, to distinguish it from the Irak Arab, which is Babylonia, extends at present over a great part of ancient Media. We know that there was a time when the Medes, having shaken off the Assyrian yoke, ruled over that part of Asia which extended towards the west as far as the river Halys: but we know very little of the commencement of their monarchy.

The part of Media contiguous to Armenia was distinguished by the name of *Atropatena*, from that of Atropates, satrap of this particular province, who, in the dissensions which reigned among the Macedonian generals after the death of Alexander, rendered himself independent, and took the title of king, which his successors enjoyed for many ages. The name now given to this country is Aderbigian, from the Persian term Ader, signifying fire; according to the tradition that Zerdust, or Zoroaster, there lighted a pyre or temple of fire in a city named Urmiah, of this his native country. We find also in an Arabian geographer the name of Atrib-kan*, in which it is easy to recognize

* Jakuti, in the MS. of Abelfuda. D.

Atropatena. The capital is named *Gaza*, or *Gazaca*; and its position is that of Ebriz, or as it is more commonly pronounced, Tauris: which nevertheless among the Armenians bears the name of Ganzak. We may moreover presume that it is by a confusion of two letters of the Greek alphabet much resembling each other (Γ gamma, and Τ tau), that we read in Ptolemy *Gabris* for *Tabris*, among the cities of Media. *Morunda* is found in Marand, on the route which conducts from the passage of the Aras to Tebriz. In the account of the expedition of Heraclius against the Persians, there is mention, under the name of *Thebarmai*, of a city which there is reason to take for Urmiah, though its orthography be not conformable to that of places in the ancient geography. Between Tebriz and this city, a great lake which is named *Spauta* in Strabo, is Capoton in the Armenian geography. Its surface is covered with an incrustation of floating salt *, while the same

* This must be understood as the report of the ancients; for it is well known that salt, being specifically heavier than water, cannot float in it. But it is probable that the water of this lake is so much impregnated with salt, that, by the evaporation of the sun, that substance may be precipitated to the bottom in grains or spars.

substance at its bottom is granulated like bird-shot. Hulakou-Khan, grandson to Zenghiz, and who abolished the khalifat in the thirteenth century, amassed the spoils of a part of Asia in a fortress insulated by this lake ; and he caused to be erected at the neighbouring city of Maraga, an observatory, from which Nasir-uddin, a distinguished astronomer among the orientals, was appointed to make observations.

A lake given by Ptolemy, in the name of *Marcianes*, can be found only in this, because the country affords no other. And if we read it *Matianes*, we shall find it communicating this name to a neighbouring province, which is *Matiana* in Strabo, and *Mantinea* in Herodotus. Ptolemy derives from this lake a stream, which conducts into the river *Amardus*, that has its mouth in the Caspian Sea : but the lake of Capotan, though it receives rivers, renders none ; and the *Amardus* can only be the Kezil-Ozein, that pierces the chain of mountains which we have described as covering the southern shore of this sea. It takes its name from the *Amardi*, or *Mardi*, who in the defiles of almost inaccessible mountains maintained a barbarous independence : and this caunton is well known, as having served for the dwelling of the

the Assassins who were exterminated by Hulakou. The name of Miana, proper to a place a little on this side of the Kezil-Ozein, appertaining to the province of Aberdigian, and denoting a frontier, may relate to that of Atropatena, with regard to the ulterior country, which is distinguished in antiquity by the qualification of the Great Media. It is known that the capital in this country, as of the whole Medean empire, was *Ecbatana*, constructed by Dejoces, who was elevated to the regal dignity over a people who before that had no regular or decided form of government. The Persian monarchs, and those of the Parthians, made this city their retreat during the heats of summer, which were excessive both at Susa and Ctesiphon. It is agreed withal to refer to Hamedan the site of Ecbatanes; this name being used also in the plural. That of *Orontes*, given to a great mountain in the neighbourhood of this city, is to be developed in the name of Eruend, which, as well as that of Eluend, it now bears. On the route which leads from Bagdad to Hamedan, a monument of a remote age, sculptured in a mountain, belonged to Semiramis, on the testimony of antiquity even; and this place bore the name of *Bagistana*, which

which denotes a garden. The description of it may be found, with circumstances worthy of curiosity, in Volume XXVII. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres. Between this place and Hamedan there is recognized a city of the name of *Conobar*, in that of Kenghever.

A city of Media, which in dignity only yielded to the capital, was *Rages*, or *Ragæ*. The Macedonian princes gave it the name of *Europus*, which was that of a city in Macedon. Under the Parthian Arsacides, it took the name of *Arsacia*. Its modern name of *Rei* is a form of the primitive, which familiar in the country, has continued in use in this, as in similar instances, and at length prevailed over the names imputed by conquerors. This city was once very flourishing under Mahometism, though much condemned for the insalubrity of its air; and is no longer spoken of but as a ruined place. We would fain indicate the position of *Praspa*, which was a place that Antoninus, in his expedition against the Parthians, besieged without success, and whose name in Strabo is *Vera*. To judge nevertheless by the distance given to it with regard to the Araxis, and by some concomitant circumstances, it is supposed to

to have been between Sultania and Cazuin, two cities which cannot claim this antiquity ; that owing its foundation to a Mogul prince, and this its lustre to one of the sophis, although mentioned previously to that epoch. It is in this canton that we must seek the *Nysæi Campi*, or the Plains of Nysa, which numerous studs, producing an highly esteemed race of horses, rendered famous. *Tabas*, in the march of Alexander, applies to the position of Saûa, a city now in ruins. That of Komm, which is well known beyond, on the route of Ispahan, appears to represent *Choana*. The *Caspiae Pylæ*, or Caspian Gates, a famous defile, which affords entrance to the country towards the south, environs the sea of the same name, is indubitably known. The *Tapuri* inhabiting this country, have given it the name of Tabaristan, though it is otherwise called Mazanderan. Its principal city, *Zadra-carta*, has not entirely lost this name in that of Sari. The *Gelæ* owed their name to Ghilan, a low and miry district, according to the proper signification of this name. Among the cities of this country, Kurab appears to be an alteration of the name *Cyropolis*, a position which Ptolemy places on this shore. The *Mardus*, of which we have spoken, is called *Ipse-*

run towards its mouth. But leaving the Caspian Gates on the left, to advance towards the extremity of Media, we enter a canton at the foot of the mountains celebrated under the name of *Choara* for the amenity of its situation. It is still named Kaûr, and *Semina* exists in Semian. Demegan, the principal city of a country named now Comis, and heretofore *Comisene*, is cited under the name of *Hecaton-pylos*, which referring to the time of the Greek domination in these provinces, signifies the Hundred Gates; a figurative expression alluding to the numerous routes which diverge from it to the circumjacent country. And when it is found in Ptolemy that this extremity of Media was that called *Parthia*, having *Hecaton-pylos* for its capital, it must be understood of the time when a people hitherto but inconsiderable had extended their limits far and wide by the prevailing fortune of their arms. Here are recognized two particular cantons, *Articene* and *Tabiene*, one by the name of Ardistan, the other by the name of two neighbouring cities, to which that of Tabas is common.

ASSYRIA.

SEPARATED from Mesopotamia by the Tygris, Assyria extends on the eastern bank of this river, from the limits of Armenia towards the north, to those of Babylon in the south. A chain of mountains whose name was *Zagros*, called now by the Turks *Tag-Aiagha*, separates it towards the east from Medea. It is thought to owe its name to *Afshur*, the son of Shem; and that what it has in common with the name of Syria, caused it to be sometimes transferred to the Syrian nation, whose origin refers to Aram, also descended from Shem. The name of Kurdistan, which modern geography applies to Assyria, comes from a people who, under that of *Carduchi*, or *Gordyai*, from the earliest antiquity occupied the mountains by which the country is covered on the side of Armenia and Atropatene. From their name is also derived that of Kurdes, now much diffused over different cantons of the country. We know that from the remotest antiquity the Assyrian monarchy extended over a great part of Asia, till the fall of that empire, about seven hundred years before the Christian era. But although this